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J.A.S.B.

LADAKHI SONGS.

EDITED IN CO-OPERATION WITH

Rev. S. RIBBACH and Dr. E. SHAWE,

A 377

H. FRANCKE, LEH. SU

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J.A.S. B.



When I wrote a paper on Ladakhi popular poetry about a year ago (published in Globus LXXV Nr. 15), my collection consisted of only 25 songs. Those songs had been collected in Leh, Stock and Sheh, that is, in the residences of the ancient Ladakhi kings and were all of the same type. As I had then been unable to discover any specimens of a more natural type of Ladakhi poetry, I concluded that really popular poetry was entirely absent in Ladakh. Meanwhile travels in Lower Ladakh and Purig, which extended my collection to about 150 pieces, have enabled me to discover other branches of Ladakhi poetry, which bear a less artificial character. I intend to publish them in little booklets of about ten songs each. Before issuing the first, I will in short describe the different types of Ladakhi poetry, as far as I have got to know them.

1. The Court song. It has been fully described in the Globus. Its principal characteristics are the following: The language is as near as possible to the book-language, a certain knowledge of Buddhism is displayed, it flatters persons in high position. It has no rhyme, but a certain rule of metre is strictly observed. The predominant metre is, that each line consists of three daetyls. Specimens of the Court song we have in I, II, V and IX. The first line of I is pronounced thus:

tráshis phúnsumthsógspas.

In II it is pronounced

díchi gúngyi tsúgrgyan.

In consequence of the strict observance of this metric rule many of the sentences are incomplete, and the meaning can only be guessed from the context. It would be wrong to speak of compounds in all cases, when suffixes are missing. An analysis of a few sentences proves this.

- 2. The Dance song. Its language is the dialect of the country, where it is sung, religious ideas hardly ever come in; it tells in naive language the thoughts of people's hearts. It makes use of the rhyme of sentence, generally called parallelism, when occurring in European poetry. Two or more sentences are constructed accordingly, and in the corresponding places different words are inserted. Examples for illustrating this rhyme can be found in III, IV, VI, VII, VIII and X. These are two examples taken from IV.
 - náchung gyávai yógkhorla rdzés,
 - Khyógthong gyávai skyédkhorla rdés,
 - 15. gúnla rdzéspai gúndzes shig ín,
 - yángla rdzéspai yángdzes shig ín.

In many cases the Ladakhi Dance song reminds us of Hebrew poetry; but as the principles of poetry in both countries are not the same, occasional conformities are more a matter of chance. Whilst the Ladakhi rhyme is, as many examples prove, a rhyme of sentence, the Hebrew form of poetry might be called a rhyme of thought.

The Dance song generally also has a metre, which is not of so strict a uniformity as that of the Court song. In it only the accentuated syllables are counted. The number of the unaccentuated syllables between them varies from one to three. As regards the accentuated syllables, the number 4 is predominant, but not of exclusive occurrence. Though IV is a Dance song in particular, all the other songs, mentioned above, (with the exception of III) may be sung at a dance. To show the exactness of the metric rule, examples may be given from the other songs also.

- III. 1. sámgul nang námgnl cóin léi,
 - jópa gár shégssed léi.

Not observed in all verses, for instance not in 11, 12, 21.

VI. 1. 2. thósai nang thónpo gun, námstod gun thólonpoi.

VII. Khyérri yádo ngás mi shés, yádo Thséringskyid ngás mi shés, mígsma gákhai náro még, dágsa ína sólongséd.

X. yúzhung dágse, máne sgángla bíngba.

Because the number of the unaccentuated syllables is not limited, suffixes are hardly ever left out, and the sentences are complete.

Of the same form as the Dance song is the song of the fairy tale. In fairy tales direct speech is generally given in the form of a song.

- 3. The Wedding song. It is a kind of a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh. One verse contains many mythological questions, the next answers all of them. Its language is a more ancient form of the dialect, not the classical language. As it would not be good to separate single songs from the context, the Wedding songs will be published in a special booklet.
- 4. The Drinking song (chang glu). It is of the same type as the Wedding song and of a very different character from what we should call a Drinking song. It may also be called a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion. At weddings it is the continuation of the Wedding song, but may be sung at many other feasts too.

Looking again at the first booklet of Ladakhi songs, we notice, that in IX the first letters of every line are arranged according to the order of the alphabet. In another song the first letters of the verses show the alphabet in inverted order. This form of poetry might have led to arranging the initials of the lines so as to represent a name, but I have not yet discovered such a song.

As regards the age of the popular poetry of Ladakh, I should not have entered into the question, but for Hanlon's

having raised it in his paper (Transactions of the 9th International Congress of Orientalists, II., London, 1893). According to Hanlon the whole of the Ladakhi poetry is of modern origin, the oldest of the songs being about 100-200 years old. He comes to this conclusion, because several persons, mentioned in the songs, have actually lived 100-200 years ago. First of all, I think it necessary to state, that this method of fixing the age of a Ladakhi song, is not at all reliable. Just as the words of the national anthem 'God save the Queen' were originally 'God save the King,' the names, which Hanlor found in the Ladakhi songs, need not be those, which the poet had put in first. In some of them the names of the kings and ministers have been altered continually, until at present we find in them the present ex-king and ex-minister of Ladakh. If at the present time the power of the ex-king is praised in a song, it sounds like irony. As the Ladakhis are still very loyal to their old royal family, they would never think of composing ironical songs regarding it. Such songs can only be explained as having been handed down from ancient times and having been adapted to the present members of the once famous family.

But there are certain ideas occurring in some of the songs, which suggest a very high antiquity. That the wedding and drinking songs treat of the probably pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh, has already been mentioned. Another pre-buddhist idea we find in VI. The poet, who wrote VI, cannot have had an idea of the buddhist doctrine of re-birth. In fact the man, who taught me the poem, told me plainly, that now-a-days thoughts like those would not be spoken out. In another song, which treats of the seasons, only three seasons (autumn, summer and winter) are mentioned. Probably ancient Tibet, as many other countries, only knew of three seasons. I hope that later on in other booklets more proof of a very great antiquity of Ladakhi popular songs can be shown.

The orthography of the Ladakhi and Purig dialects has always kept as near to that of the book-language as possible.

As to the verb, the idea of the Ladakhis is, that its stem agrees fully with the perfect stem of the classical language, though in reality there are many exceptions. For this reason all the silent prefixed letters, which the classical perfect stem shows, are written with the Ladakhi verb, even when used for the present and future tenses. I thought I had better succumb to this general custom, and thus the orthography of these booklets is in accordance with the orthography of modern Ladakhi letterwriting.

- 1. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.
- 1. नग्रः वैशःस्व सुमः र्द्धन्। नग्रः प्रभा
- 2. नर् ख्रुणर नर्जे के केरा
- अ.सब्दिशःङ्ग्रुपः प्रमानः चिदा
- প্রধ্যে রাধা.

 রু.সার্.রু.মার্.রি.য়ার।
- मीट.मोशल.थेश.शीसपु.क्रेंट्स.थेश।
- कृष्ट्वर् मर्मिश्चरार्ट्य विरा
- 7. दें सर्वर न्माय नदे सुर्से
- 8. मात्रम् मिर्मान्य हर स्वा
- 9. बद्दार्शदानीय मिन्स्
- 10. मा%२ द्वियर्द्द स्त्रिमानुद यमुन्।
- 11. क्रां मुभार्के द्राया सुमार्थे
- 12. वित्रायन् पन्नियः वर्तुः पन्नि ।
- 13. ब्रेंब्र-विदःस्ट्र-मार्ट-स्ट्रेट-ब्रा
- 14. त्र्वःकन्याशः सं संदे नाश्चादशः स्वत्।
- 15. विमान धूमा प्रश्ति रहिंस र्येक्ष।
- 16. वर्षाः वैशः श्चेरः धरेः ह्याः रवदशा

चर्षुक्र क्रिंगुश चेश परे ज्यो । चर्षुक्र क्रिंगुश चेश परे ज्यो ।

Thrangs sras, holy sons, name of the gods (thas).
 Ltongs, a high point (here zenith).

² Karbso means "risen by itself" see dictionary karlangba, skyedthsal principal garden, see also skyedsgo.

Gnyakhri, Ladakhi for famous.
 B. Ljonshing, the tree of paradise, any beautiful tree.

I. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.

- 1. Through perfect good fortune
- 2. The happiness containing garden karbzo
- 3. Not being built, was completed by itself.
- 4. It is the house of the gods and the sun.
- 5. Having in the zenith of the clear sky
- 6. Sun and moon like umbrellas, so it arose.
- 7. It is a wonderfully pleasing sight.
- 8. It is like a fine room with pairs of pillars.
- 9. Within on the lion's throne
- 10. Sits a famous and strong family.
- 11. That is Chosrgyal Thredpal with mother and son.
- 12. May their lotus-like feet stand 100 kalpas!
- 13. On this magnificent high nut tree
- 14. Boys and girls sing melodious songs like birds.
- 15. Underneath the youths gather
- 16. And sing a song of happiness and welfare.

This song of praise was written by the Leh minister dNgosgrub bstanadzin in the fine castle within the karbzo garden.

¹¹ The King's name means 'religious king, glory of the time.'
12 Kalpa, a fabulous period of time, at least 100,000 years. Skr.

¹⁵ The royal family is compared with this high walnut tree, under whose she'ter happiness dwells, walnut trees do not grow in Leh. 9 the lion's throne points to the King's castle, which was built in the middle of the garden.

II. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- প্রিশুবর্নী দার্ভনার্নুর।
- 2. देव उव इ. चर् में में
- क्राणुनः ध्रुमाश्रः हे 'द्रमुनः सेद्र।
- 4. मर्ड्ट्स मेर्द्राया स्वत्त्र्याया
- 5. न्युट र्श्व साम्य वसंभूत पुटा
- 6. \$ AEN 5 45 4 BUT
- 7. क्षेर्पटळे र्ययक्ष मुला
- 8. पहलाचीट खुन शेवा भेंत शे
- क्र्यःग्रुरःत्रिरःक्रःच्युःच्युरःश्रामश।
- 10. क्षास्याळे न्यद र्यायन्त्
- 11. प्रामा प्रयोग द्वार मी कुर्यो
- क्षे न्ग्दै रे न न सिट नुदा
- 18. मासुर परीयामाडेर पर्से परी।
- 14. ३.मेश.चुत्र.वर्थ.भोपर्.त्री
- 15. क्षुन्य-द्रप्या-सर्हेश-द्रवद-स्रो
- 16. ୍ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷାନ୍ଦରି गु. खुन । ବ୍ୟ : ଶୂଦ।
- 17. श्रमाश्रमानेश नर्गु ५ खदे मिश्रश क्रिंट।

¹ Gatsug rgyan, amulet, worn on the head.

³ Namgun = namsang, always.

Abrugpa, name of one of the principal red sects.

⁸ Adzamgling = adzambugling.

¹⁶ Kumud = Kumuda, Lotus.

II. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- 1. The great protector (amulet) in this and in future life,
- 2. The lama, who is kind from the root,
- 3. He is of everlasting unchangeable mercy.
- 4. There is no equal to dPaldan, the red monk.
- 5. [Just as] out of the blue sky there rises
- 6. The warm and mild king (sun) with his seven horses,
- 7. So 'Mi dBang thredpal rnamrgayal' (the king)
- 8. Is the lamp, which illuminates "adzambugling."
- 9. Reigning religiously and turning the wheel wisely
- 10. Is the god's son ' Theedbang rabbrtan' (the king's brother),
- 11. The king of thoughful power.
- 12. [In him] the hope of nine re-births is fulfilled.
- 13. Issuing cool beams like camphor
- 14. Is the bright full moon, so is the abbot.
- 15. The godly queen " dPal mdzes dbangmo "
- 16. Flourishes like a heavenly lotus.
- 17. She is the upholder of the 80 kinds of the two-fold custom.

dPalldan means having glory.
 The Indian Haritas.

⁷ The king's name means 'Lord of men, glorious time, king of all.'

⁸ Advanting one of the Buddhist continents, about Asia.

^{&#}x27;9 Turning the wheel of religion, Buddhist term for studying religion.
10 The name means 'power of time, excellent firmness.'

¹⁹ So people seem to understand this line; according to Jaeschke's dictionary the proper translation would be: the hope of many creatures is fulfilled.

¹⁵ The name means 'beautiful glory.'

¹⁷ Refers to the etiquette.

- श्राट्य प्रवादश सव परेते होत श्रापका
- न्मार विक के नियर निक माना
- いて山が、穴にお、道、かをが、中く
- म्रि.श.पर्मा.राष्ट्र.प्रगाय.शिट
- ୫.ସମ୍ମୟ<u>୍ୟ ପୂ</u>ଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଧ୍ୟ
- थट.श्.रेतट.चेवाश.रेतांश.चेश
- झे.रश्यी.पह्य.त्र.त्रं.यधेटश.तप्री
- पक्ष:श्रेर:क्षेत्र:ख्रंचर।
- र्ट्ना समिर चर्मा क्षेत्र मायार कवाश।
- **天.** 対突ょきえん. ゴム. むと
- शु-रवट-लच-लंश-श्रंश-वदश
- यक्षेत्रः वर्गेरः वियक्षः यर् र यदेवः नेना।
- क्रवार्श्वर त्यात्र प्राचिशाल्या
- त्रेश्क्याश्चर्यास्य विमानी श्चित्रायमा।

19 Dgungblon, respectful for bkablon, minister.

\$5 Adzompos = adzompas, having gathered.

28 Lhundu, by itself. 81 Chabsrid, respectful for srid, government; lo adab, comp. cop. of loma and adab, means 'all leaves.'

²¹ Bkalung, respectful for lungbstan, prophecy. 24 Nangso, he who takes care of the inside (of a house) the steward.

³⁷ Tog, ancient name of the village of Stock, means 'the top,' chags is originally a verb 'to produce,' here it must be taken as a substantive 'the producer,' 'the source.'

- 18. The wise protector of the welfare of all subjects
- 19. Is the prime minister " Thredbang dongrub."
- 20. He is the joy of all Ladakh.
- 21. The prophecies of this high master,
- 22. Whatever he thinks, is fulfilled according to its meaning.
- 23. The white light of advice of superior thought
- 24. Is the castleward "dBang grags dpal rgyas.
- 25. The multitude of the god's having gathered built
- 26. The castle of the never dying gods,
- 27. The castle of Stock, the source of blessing and welfare.
- 28. It was completed in a wonderful way without man's work.
- 29. King Mi dbang and father, mother and child,
- 30. May your lotus-like feet stand 100 Kalpas!
- 31. May your reign grow like leaves (in spring).
- 32. That is 'Phunthsog dbang phyug's' prayer.

¹⁹ The name means 'power of time, fulfiller of the aim.'

²⁴ The name means 'strong power, spreading glory.'
29 Only the first part of the name is given, for full name see 7.

³² The poet's name means, 'the perfect one, rich of power.'

III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. सत्मायादाःदस्यतम्यायार्वेस्यदेशे
- 2. हॅ याम् र भूम् श्रासे र ले।
- s. ধ্যুম'ব্দুম'ম'-পুনা'বৰ'মা
- 4. हिंदार्सियान्त्रन्त्रस्ति।
- 5. डिमा ५४ मॉर्ट देनमा ५४ थ।
- 6. मिन्दार्शिक्तान्वनासासन्ती
- 7. गुन्मुन्देनमुन्द्राया
- 8. हॅर्नशन्त्रस्मि हिम् स्थापेर् थे।
- १. युरःयुरःरेःयुरःर्यःत।
- 10. हिंदाश्चन्यामार्रमाश्चरादेराचे।
- 11. न्यातः अपनि के उपाहिंदासात्र वर्तः ख्यामीन पहिंदादे र स्थी
- 12. क्षेर्नाव सामक के हिना व हिंदी हा के र कुना नीक व निंद दे र ले
- 18. अर रे केवस केव रॉवे श्रेनाय।
- 14. EWALWARD SAGGE
- 15. प्रस्के केवस केव विवास हैट दुर्ग र रे विवास।

¹ Nang, governs the accusative in Purig, and is used as a suffix of the Locative and instrumental.

² Shagesed, present tense of genegapa.
3 Shagaran, Purig for polo ground.
5 Khanna, the Persian Arabic Khan.

⁶ Khanpa, the Perskin Arabie Khan.
8 Grapheg, at the beginning of a new game one of the players throws the ball in the air in full gallop and hits it with the stick.

¹⁰ Hal, halka, goal, srangniged, present tense of srongba, pass straight

¹³ Yarri, contraction of yarrangngi, Purig for nyerangngi, your.

¹⁵ Olla = olba, black.

III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. With an earthquake we shall shake the sky!
- 2. Where goes our Master?
- 3. To the Polo ground in the middle of the village.
- 4. There goes our Master for playing Polo.
- 5. To the Polo ground of the village Cigtan
- 6. There goes our Khan for playing Polo.
- 7. In the uppermost part (of the Polo ground)
- 8. Our Master hits the ball in the air.
- 9. In the downmost part (of the Polo ground)
- 10. Our Master hits it straight through the goal.
- 11. There our Master brings [the ball] to please his friends.
- 12. There the Master brings [the ball] to grieve the enemies.
- 13. There on your high horse
- 14. You are like a flower in bloom.
- 15. There on your high black horse with white hind feet

¹⁵ Horses are of different value according to their colour, those described in 15 are about the most valuable.

- 16. WX:XX:पर्डेश:पर्व:कमानु।
- 17. ष्टान्युन्द्रायाम्द्रार्थेनानी।
- 18. **พร: ระเฐัม**ฆลิ: य: ये: ऑर् ते।
- 19. दर्नेद दर्ने सर्व प्रचार उक् राजा
- 20. शर्दे मि.श्र. पंजर हो।
- 21. यगाय हिंद रवेस मिन या विवा हेंद्र हैं हैंद विवा वे।।

IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

A DANCE SONG.

- 1st party. 1. मुर्शेर समार समाय सामिश सामे सुनास स्वर पारि ब्राज्य ।
 - 2. मार्शर वद र मानु कंद र हमा भेर थे।
 - मार्थर-में मुक्षर में दे मिना देर-रेना प्येदकी।
 - 4. と見るとえれるといる。 第21
- 2nd party. 5. ब्रायास श्रुर श्रेमारे के ले।
 - 6. ब.क्टर.चर्च.चठ्र.लूचा.च्ट्रा
 - ग. विंग वर् नमु नदे श्रेन मिन तानहेश।

¹⁷ Asta, a certain part of the village (Pnrig).

¹⁸ Skompa in Purig has the meaning of protect.

¹⁹ Adinadi = adiadi = thus.

²⁰ Khamo = fame.

²¹ Lob stong = 1000 years, in Purig stong seems to have a silent prefixed b.

[&]amp; Nang, within the gold there is brass, they are mixed.

⁸ Rig = cig, indefinite article.
6 Re, assumes here as sometimes in Purig the meaning of the indefinite article.

- 16. You are like a bunch of flowers.
- 17. Of the upper and lower part of the village
- 18. You are the protecting shield.
- 19. Thus before your excellent presence
- 20. There is a good rumour.
- A lifetime of 1000 years may ripen for Raim Khan the minister.

IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

A DANCE SONG.

- 1st party. 1. In the melting pot of the clever goldsmith
 - 2. There is gold and brass together.
 - 3. The gold is the life-wealth of the king.
 - 4. The bad brass throw on the plain!
- 2nd party. 5. Do not throw it on the plain, it would be a great sin.
 - 6. Fasten it to the yogkhor of hundred girls.
 - 7. Fasten it to the girdle of hundred [poor] youths.

⁵ Yogkhor = lower wrappings, name of the sheep skin, which is worn over the shoulders, formerly it may have been wrapped round the waist.

- 1st party. 8. ५५०%मार आनर प्रते त्नुनास वेर प्रते तर ता
 - १. ५५० वर रे १ अंदर हेमा पर हो।
 - 10. रहुवार्सि कुवार्सिर् सिनार्ने रार्रेना भेतावी।
 - 11. <u>₹.</u>3.८4.८1.४८.८1.सि.८
- 2nd party. 12. वद्रायास सुर ध्रीन रे के थे।
 - 13. व.कट. तम् वर्षे स्त्री प्राप्ति स्थानहरू।
 - 14. ब्रिन व्रट नम् नद्र स्ट्रेन हिन्द ता नहेश।
 - 15. गुन्यायहरूपार्वः गुन्हेरापीनाधीन्।
 - 16. भटायानहेशायदे भटाहेशाचीनाभेदा

V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- पर्मेन्स्य स्थान्य स्थान्य ।
- 2. यहर रेवि हेन्य द्वेय प्रमीन र्वेर।
- श्रिःशर्वः यमाशः गुः श्रेवः तथा।
- 4, मल्यार्यिते हेन प्रतियायमीमा स्रिट्।
- 5. अम्बर्भिट वि. त्र्त्वशः मुख्यः स्ट्रा
- ୍ ୧. ସିଧାଶ-ଯି-ସି-ସଞ୍ଜୁ-ଅଧାଶ-ସିମ।
- ाः चर्मियः ययसः मात्रयः सूर्यः रस्त्रियः ।
 - व.रैचीश्रास्थानीशः क्रुशः श्रीर।
- ग्रामिटिःशिरमीः मित्रिः पश्चित्रा।

- 1st party. 8. In the melting pot of the clever silversmith
 - 9. There is silver and lead together.
 - 10. Silver is the life-wealth of the king.
 - 11. The bad lead throw on the plain.
- 2nd party. 12. Do not throw it on the plain! It would be a great sin!
 - 13. Fasten it to the yogkhor of 100 [poor] girls!
 - 14. Fasten it to the girdle of 100 [poor] youths!
 - 15. It is a general ornament to be used by many,
 - It is a most general ornament to be used by many more.

V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- 1. Through the most perfectly happy circumstances
- 2. The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 3. Through the prayers of the souls of the Lamas
- The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 5. Green leaves came out of the dry wood.
- 6. Something good has happened on the ocean of souls.
- 7. The carefully built monastery is completed.
- 8. All Ladakhis may make the meritorious circumambulation.
- 9. With the chisel lion-like pillars were formed.

- रे से बेर पहेंब यह 10.
- 12.
- शट.चीचारा.इ.इ.क्थ.शरा
- MU.EM.MEM. D. LI 34. 21 y 15.
- **山から、たま、たらい、対け、対所と** 16.
- 山下のり、カハ・マダ・子グ・カッカリター
- 뭐.그렇니와.어디와.①.니크그.와 18.
- नालश.चंडेनाश.चाशर 19.
- नालय.चलनाश.लाश.य.डी 20.
- त्राचर्याटाशान्द्राचर्त्रश्चर्याच्या
- निन्। सर् निर्मात्र अस् 22.
- だったが、かけいり、山田は、大 23.
- इ.इ.चार्च.ची.चोबश.चेबचेश।
- ३.श.चर.वश.स्टर्श.स्ट 25.
- मै. शर्ट श्रियः श्राद्रभश्राता ३४। 26.
- र्ट.रश्रम.क्.चरेच.देशश.चारेश।

Boddhisattvas.

¹⁰ Patra, originally 'begging bowl' Skr. is used for any religious receptacle, here book cases. or is il mattra?

11 Rdorje chenno, seems to be phyagrdor, one of the Ladakhi popular

²¹ Skyilbkrung, a religious posture.

⁵⁵ Shagthub, the powerful shagkya, comp. determ.

- 10. [Also] pictures and rich bookshelves.
- 11. The promise-keeping protector of religion
- 12. Is the famous great thunderbolt.
- 13. Oh, famous great thunderbolt,
- 14. Protect the teaching (religion) in the country!
- 15. Through a careful teaching in all directions
- 16. Protect the country!
- 17. From the wood of the holy fig tree ornaments were made.
- 18. The book cases more carefully than any other.
- 19. There on the right side sits the golden (rich) minister.
- 20. On the left sits mother lHa mdzes
- 21. On the plain ground with pious finger attitude.
- 22. The sun of the teaching of Buddha
- 23. Dwells better than in any other country,
- 24. On the place of the thunderbolt's throne,
- 25. From the east came
- 26. The disciple of the Lamas, the two-fold way
- 27. Arrived from the middle of dBusgtsang,
- 28. The doctor Theebrtan [with the] two-fold way.

20 His wife.

¹⁹ The man who chiefly built the monastery.

- 29. इसस्यानिष्टेस्यस्य देवानसूनस्य पुरा
- श्वास्त्रस्य विद्यान्त्राचित्रः चिद्याः
- 81. र्केश केट्र ५५ पति पट क्या
- 32. नगाय प्रमुद्द नस्य प्रमुद्द ।
- 88. वि.स्वेटस.मैश्नीशश.ह्रताथ।
- 84 यापि.एचीर.रूश.च्रेश.वर्षेतश.वर्
- 85. ष्यञ्च ५५ वन स्वर् स्वर्
- ३६. म्रि.श्रेश्चरा.क्र्य.ज.सेंचरा.शहर्रा।

VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. अर्थे अदे वट अर्थेन दी गुन्।
- 2. मानमार्श्वर गानासर्वे स्वतः स्वा
- मुन्तिमास्रेदादेक्ट्सायार्म्यास्त्रदान्त्व।
- रेविर-धि.चित्रम.चित्रम.व्य.लश.येरट.चोट.लश।
- 5. ५५२ ज्ञामाध्यास्य वे सेव देना सासे ।
- श्रीकें मुर्ठमार्ठमार्श्वन दे वे से से एक साथ से दे थे।
- 7. ब्रीकें महिमारीमारी है क्षेत्र द्वार मार क्षेत्र हो।
- श्रे.क्टॅ.चाउवा.इचा.स्.इ.चालटश.वेचा।

1 Skyid must here be taken for a verb as corresponding to yangs.

After kun a silent nang, corresponding to the first line must be supposed.

⁸ Menne, lower Ladakhi for mannas, besides; Idingspa means originally to soar, min adug: the silent a of adug is sounded as a nasal, as is often the case.

- 29. [Through] the two-fold way the salvation was fulfilled.
- 30. It was fulfilled to the golden Dhyani Buddha.
- 31. Out of (through) the great faith into religion itself
- 32. The holy scriptures and the commentaries have arrived.
- 33. With songs
- 34. The two unending ways of the scriptures are fulfilled.
- 35. Oh, thou believing Alci, unceasingly
- 36. Fulfill with heart and soul the religious teachings.
- 88 Because singing of religious songs is also considered to be meritorious.

VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. The high ones (live) in high places.
- 2. Into all the heights of the sky
- 3. Besides the king of birds none flies.
- During the three summer months, whatever can bloom, blooms.
- 5. Besides the three summer months, oh, there are no flowers.]
- 6. Besides this one life-time I shall not belong to my mother.
- 7. In this one life-time, whatever can be happy, is happy.
- 8. Enjoy this one life-time as ever you can enjoy it.

VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. 도'축'씨'축', 최'최철도 최'전| 씨'축'출'축도 월두 최'최철도 최'전|

Second girl.

अस्ति क्षांत्र क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्

First girl. १. ८:२:४५२ अर्ज्ञ अर्ज्ञ अर्ज्ञ । भार्ने के रेट क्वेन्स अर्ज्ञ अर्ज्ञ

Second girl. স্থি-ই-সে-ই-মে-ই-ন্র্যা স্থান্-বি-ই-মে-ই-ম্রি-মে-ই-ন্র্যা স্থান্-বি-ই-মে-ই-ম্রি-মে-ই-ন্র্যা ব্যা-ম-মে-ই-ম-ই-ন্ত্রা

¹ Ngari and khyeri are Lower Ladakhi abbreviations of ngarangngi and khyedrangngi; sgobongs = sgobo, body; meg = ma ig = mashig; solongssed = songs sed = songste yod, has gono, to is inserted only for creating one more syllable.

VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Your companion Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl, whose body was built as of gold

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 2. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Their like a willow?

A girl with a mass of matted hair (full of) turquoises

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 3. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl, glorious like the moon on the 15th

Was passing by here just now.

The whole is not to be taken seriously, the girls are teasing each other.

S On the fifteenth of the Tibetan month there ought to be full moon.

First girl. 4. दः रे प्यार्चे अञ्चर्दस्य साम् । यार्चे के रे दे दः क्षेत्र अञ्चर्दस्य सा

Second girl. चि.र.भ.र्.र.स.स.चेस। भ.र्.स्.र.स.स.चेस। स्रीमाश्चर्याम्ये न.र.स.स.चेस। रमास्य देने स.स्.स्.स.स.स.

First girl. 5. ६.५.स.५.स.म्बर्स्स.स.स.। अ.५.५.५.म.म्बर्स्स.स.स.

second girl. चि.रे.फॉर्न्ट्सॅ.सॅ.नेस। फॉर्न्ट्रॅ.रेट्स्झ्रेन्ट्सॅ.सॅ.से.नेस। सॅ.लॅ.रूट्स्स्ट्रिन्ट्सॅ.संट्स्सेन। रुण्यायर्द्देन्स्सॅ.संट्स्सेन्।

First girl. 6. 仁之以子可知至何如日 以子子子可以

never used.

6 Rdorje drillu, a bell dedicated to the Boddhisattva phyagrdor.

Migsma = sminma, eye-brow.
 Har is either pearls of a rosary or as in Lower Ladakhi = white as if

First girl. 4. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl with eyebrows like the O of the (Tibetan) alphabet

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 5. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theringskyid I do not know.

A girl with teeth like curdled milk and pearls

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 6. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid I do not know.

A girl with a waist like a monastery bell

Was passing by here just now.

 Wirst girl.
 7. 도국·씨·국·지·제
 지·지·제
 지·제
 和
 和
 和
 和
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Second girl. चि.री.प.र्ने.टश.श्रीन्दश्याः वेश । ध.र्ने.स्.री.सी.चेश । श्रीमाश्रीमा जुट जुन श्रीयः श्रीय । नु.री.प.र्ने.नु.श्रीयं स्थायः श्रीय । नु.री.प.र्ने.नु.श्री.प्रेटशःश्री ।

Another 8. चुँ वृद्धदः गुः वै : दे रे । г वृद्धे विदः दान्य के सः स्प्रेट स ॥

7 Sikims - silk from Sikim. rkyangshud - rkyangshud.
8 Shipi the shoe-maker caste of Purig.

VIII. SECRET LOVE.

- 1. 월드'의 월드'피드'저'원드
- 2. में ट.म. श्रट या श्रेव देना अश्र श्रेद।
- 3. HWTI
- 4. नाहुनाश स्व प्यश् रोट प्राप्प रें या
- 5. बिन्द्रिमाञ्चरा विनाय देव।
- 6. मीडियोश.क्ये.क्रिंश.चेता.इ.सर्.सम्।
- 7. यमान्दरक्षन् रोने र्रेना सर्पा केना
- श्रेमश्रद्धश्रुश्येत्रे त्रेव देना प्येत्र त्य देना सा
- 9. श्रेस्याद्रम् श्रुमाने सेवर्निम्पिन्यार्वेन्॥

⁵ Jamadsag is said to mean 'together, 'gather together,'see X, note.
7 Ldudpa, Lower Ladakhi for ruffled, faded.

First girl. 7. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Thseringskyid I do not know.

A girl, who is spinning a silk thread,

Was passing by here just now.

Another
person. 8. You all belong to the shoe-maker caste,
Why did you come to my house?

8 This verse is either part of a different soug, or it might be taken to express: Now we have had enough of this nonsense, go away!

VIII. SECRET LOVE.

- The girl says: 1. On the meadow, on the upper meadow,
 - On the upper meadow there is a flower in bloom.
 - 3. Hollah, my boy!
 - 4. A flower of very fine shape is in bloom there, my fellow!
 - 5. Gather the flower, my boy.
 - Gather the well-shaped flower!
 - 7. If you gather it with your hand, it will fade.
 - Gather it with your soul and keep it (fasten it) in your mind!
 - Gather it with your soul and keep it in your mind!

IX. THE A B C SONG.

- प 1. नगद नग सेसस मुंग्निस स्वास
- F 2. मिन्नर देशे देश मा
- म इ. मा.च.च.र्डश.ग्रीट.श्रह्श.येट।
- व र. व.व्.क्र्याजानम्रेर.ग्रेट।
- क 6. क.सन्तराभून-नदःसम्बर्धनः
 - E 7. E'&C'AL T'AL T'AL T'AL
- 5 9. ५ त्येत समाक मी देर मानेर।
 - व 10. सवर सर शंभश्र मार सेना व
- ५ 11. ५ स्थिर मुस्दिन्स्
- व ११. वृत्वात्रक्षःयस्यात्र्वा
- य १३. ५यद र्चः नृगागुः हेदः यो
- य 14. य रेश वेद संदर्भ माना देव।
- न १६. नः म्राटः निवर् नुः सः कृता
- म 16. सन्मिद्रसन्द्रन्यः श्रेटः विना
- र्च १७. इ.स्व.म.स्व.स.स.
- कं 18. सक्र स्र हा सदे न्यीय प्रस्
 - É 19. NÉG TE XE NANGEMI
- स 20. सामेरिन्स्सम्ब्रीन्स्।

¹⁴ Kagnon in Lower Ladakhi means hinderer,

IX. THE A B C SONG.

- 1. The disposition of the teacher's soul
- 2. Is clean like snow, his transient body
- 3. Is beautiful, wherever you look at it.
- 4. This my own soul,
- 5. Though it agrees with religion as regards speech,
- 6. May my behaviour also agree with my mind!
- 7. When bringing the offerings of tea and beer,
- 8. Give that I may take care of my soul!
- 9. When the clear light of the Dalai Lama's spirit
- 10. Finally touches the soul,
- 11. All that at present I perceive in my soul,
- 12. Illness, old age, death, become nothing.
- 13. The great and powerful Shakya
- 14. Is the hinderer of misery in the other world.
- 15. Do not sleep like an ox,
- 16. Unchangingly, watch your soul!
- 17. [Fine] like a little artery or like a pore of perspiration
- Is the doctrine of the famous Lama.
- 19. Friend! Also your own soul
- Keep in clearness!

⁹ This verse proves, that the name of Dalai Lama is not perfectly unknown to Ladakhis.

व 21. वृष्ट्र-देन्यदेन्त्रमा

३ २२. ३म्'सेर्'सर्हेर्'य'द्रुय'द्।

त 28. तामळेर नति तुर्नेश

ष २४. षामक्रम्सेमसःगुः वृत्रस्

८ २५. ८.२..वे.वेर.श्रमश्चर

N 26. यातुर:म्यानदी:न्यर:वी

न १७. नन्तुर्भेग्नर्भाक्षेत्रस्यमहिंद्रा

स 28. साथमा सुरा नुसूरा भीगा

५ 29. ५.स.रेमा परे रूट दर्ग्य ।

ष्य 80. ष्यासहित्यम्स्

31. धुझकेन निर्दर्भ मार्केश

23 Ala is an exclamation.

X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- 1. मार्थः बुदः वे नित्ना से सु दे झेट या वैदः व ।
- 2. मिन्रिन्र्यारास्त्राच्यास्त्राचीत्राची
- श्रीशामदीयामानसम्बद्धाः स्वानान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्यवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्य
- 4. अ%मःयदे हः सर् गुरु प्रस्रस्य से सु से मा त्रेन से प्रकृत स्र पीत्।

²⁹ Hala rig is a name of sPyanras gauge.

¹ Se=ste, gerundial termination in Purig; maans, a stone wall covered with stones bearing the inscription Om mani padms hum.

² Khrug is perhaps a contraction of Khragyu.

^{*} Jamad friends=jamuad, Hindustani for company.

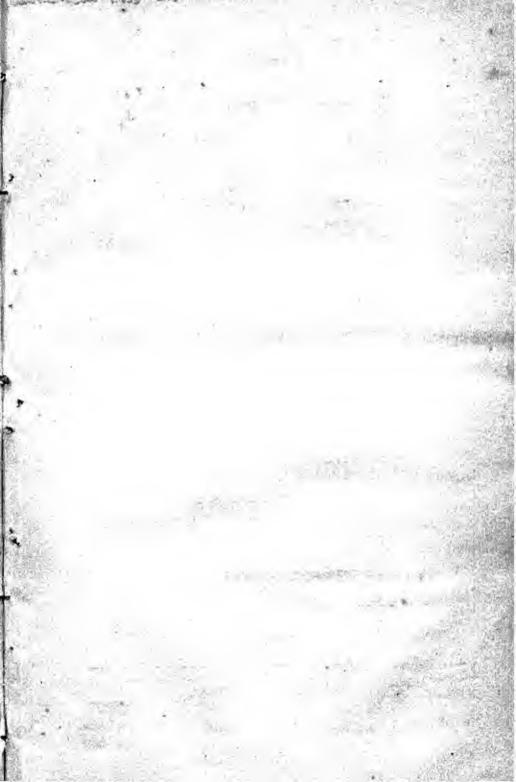
- 21. When the Lama to whom I stick, as to my cap,
- 22. Brings a spotless offering,
- 23. Oh to have this sight (perception)
- 24. Is a wonderful spectacle for the soul,
- 25. Oh mankind, with hearts like the wind!
- 26. Oh, thou hero, who subduest even a pass-storm
- 27. Teach and at the same time explain (thy teaching) !
- 28. Fulfil quickly the path of perfection,
- 29. The Self-salvation of sPyanras gzigs!
- 30. Oh, mother rDorje Phagmo
- 31. Oh, great mother, thou and I,
- 32. May we without any separation always remain united!
- 19 The Boddhisattvas name means 'Sees with a clear eye.'
- 30 The mother's name means 'sow thunderbolt.'

X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- The turquoises being fastened, we arrived (came out) on the hill with the Manë.
- The bright turquoises being fastened, we arrived on the hill with the Manë.
- Father and mother, to whom I was born, thought I would come back, and I looked back.
- The friends, with whom I was together, thought so, and I looked back.

The bride generally receives many of the turquoises, which her mother had worn, on the wedding day.





XI. The three Seasons.

- I. कम्राशक्ति मुक्तम् शक्तिम् शक्ति म्यार्थे र सर्वेन रिनाक्तम् शक्ति हो ।
- 2. ब्रेंब्'ब्र'ब्रेंब्र्ज ज्ञुनाश्चर्यामाक्षेर सर्नेन रेना कनाका
- कन्। शर्भर भूतः सम्बाधः शर्म् नाधुः सर्वेना देना कन्। शर्मे शर्मे भीतः ।
- रवर.धू.रवर.ध्यातिष्य.त्.सीली.शर्च्याऱ्याक्यांश ।
- ः कन्रशासित्तः कम्रासासित्तः द्वारसिन्। देनाः कम्रसासित्ये।
- र्मुन्ने ने र्मुन्ज्ञम् ज्ञम् अस्य दि द्रास्त्रे म् देना कमा ।
- 7. र् रःसर्नि। कन्नसन् धानः करः यः उः रे दे वर्शेर् वर्रे ।

1. Chagesel, present tense of Chageces.

XII. The Brahman Beggar.

- ः नर्रोमख्याम्बुद्धः द्रम्यू स्रिक्ते। इस्यादेर्युस्य जेता
- श्रायास्त्र कृति। यद्यास्त्र क्रि. क्र क्रि. क्र क्र क्र क्रि. क्रि. क्रि. क्रि. क्रि. क्रि. क्रि. क्रि. क्रि. क
- ः निरःद्वापाद्धवामानुदः व स्वरः दगारः विवायः विवायः । इ.स्वरः देशस्य स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः दगारः विवायः विवायः ।

Notes.

3. sharri shahr, town, Hindust. Tamàsha, Hindustani for show, festival
 Yangadzin, a certain flower of Kashmir, which, people cannot tell.

3. 'allo, milkwhite, compare 'olgong in "The Golden Boy".

XI. The three Seasons.

- 1. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a golden shade.
- 2. In autumn in the three mouths of autumn, there grows a golden shade.
- 3. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a turquoise shade.
- 1. During summer, during the three months of summer there grows a turquoise shade-
- 5. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
- S During winter, during the three months of winter, there grows a pearl—white shade,
- 7. If it grows pearlwhite, it is for the welfare of the little village of Pacari.

Notes

... If the green colour of vegetation in summer is compared with that of a Turquoise, it looks rather, as if the Ladakhis could not see a difference be—tween green and blue. The idea is, that if in Winter much snow has fallen, the water for irrigating the fields will not run short.

XII. The Brahmin Beggar.

- In the middle of the town of Kashmir there is a festival.
 What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 2. On the ground there is the festival of the Yangadzin flower!
 What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 3. In the town of Kashmir there is milkwhite rice!
 What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin!

Notes.

Brahmins, on their pilgrimage to the source of the Indus, often pass through Ladakh and ask alms from the people. The Ladakhis, who cannot understand the Brahmin's aims, ask, if they had not better stay in Kashmir, where there is so much better food and pleasure.

XIII. The Ibex.

- 1. ४४५ नदे श्चिद्रश्रानदे वट्व।
- 2. श्रीन केन पर्मी निर में र पर्म राज्य राजि ।
- 8. क्षेत्रागुन्सत्वर्तन्त्रः तश्चरवर्तन्तुः न
- 4. मार्ने मर्ना गार स त्यर व श त्यर पर ना
- 6. 3.4.BX. 5.8E.MA 7 41
- हः श्रामित्रिरर्भमाक्षेरायात्र्या।
- र छान्यवीन्त्रसम्बद्धा
- × रश्चानम् रत्युत्तान्यस्यार्
- 9. क्षामाञ्चरकेत्राच्या
- 10. मार्नि महमा से ब के सु प्रमु प्र मा
- ाः उत्पत्तिरः रेकेट व्यत्त्वा
- 12. श्रामित्रः रेमाशेरः यन्त्रम्।

Notes.

 ata, father, in Lower Ladakh, Purig and Baltistan. 4. gzhibdag owner of the ground, local deities. 5. chong, beads, made of carnelian stone. khyerri—khyed rangngi, thine. 9. 10. menne— mannas, besides.

XIV. the Girl of Sheb.

- 1. मुच-रे-वेबानगरःमळेर्ने
- 2. सर्वन्यम्भास्त्र हेव्स्स्
- 8. AEQ.4.9.20.20.3C.
- सत्तिवाक्ष्येराक्ष्याक्षा

XIII. The Ibex

- 1. In my father's place of (hunting) the ibex
- 2. There gather hundreds and thousands of large ibex.
- 3. If the lhas and klus do not enjoy (this spectacle) who would enjoy it?
- 4. If the deities do not enjoy it, who would enjoy it?
- 5. The horns are thy Carnelian ornament.
- 6. The colour of the hair is thy gold.
- 7. In my father's place of [hunting] the female ibex,
- 8. There gather hundreds and thousands of female ibex.
- 9. Besides the lhas and klus, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
- 10. Besides the deities, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
 - 11. The horns are thy carnelian ornament.,
 - 12. The colour of the hair is thy gold.

Notes.

3. lha, a god, klu, a waterspirit, prebuddhist deities. The meaning is that man hardly ever visits those regions and therefore cannot enjoy the spectrale 5, 6, 11, 12 are addressed to the ibex, 11. Also the female ibex has small horns:

XIV. The Girl of Sheh.

- 1. On the hill in the back there is the Chodrten of white crystal.
- 2. In the front there is the lake, blue like a turquoise.
- 3. On the shore flowers are in bloom.
- 4. They grow in my fatherland together with its fortune.

- श्रवतः व मोश्ररः क्रेवः व यरः चिटः ।
- वियासिम् द्रम्म वित्राचिता च्या
 - 7. अर्देट. हे. व मलमाश्राम।
 - H. हे.यंट्रे.ड्रे.ड्रे.ड्रें.ड्रेंच्या
 - u. चर्डशःमुवासःमारःसुर्-न।
 - 10. 왕씨서 취실다저론 (-
 - 11. धु.रचट.कु.बुट्-इंश.चैज.ज।
 - 12. केंद्रे निर्देश नुमार्श्वेभान्ता
 - 18. 4. MM. MM. CO. E.M.
 - 14. 왕(파도왕) 회사 역5
 - 15. यजट.श्रुश.श्रुश.राष्ट्र.धे.था
 - 16 B. Lac B. 24.421
 - 17. दशक्रम् मार्डर सदे दर दर
 - 18. न्ग्रेन्सकेन्यायसकेन्द्रायन्त्रया
 - 19. दक्ष केंगामार्डट सदे दट दट ।
 - 20. दबर्सेट या हैन या देंदै।।

This song was composed after the fashion of the courtsong, but the metre is not always strict—ly observed. 14. Ihabris the written god, a picture of a god. 11. the name of the prince means 'power of men, protector of the nation, king of all.'

- 5. On the shore large yellow flowers are in bloom.
- 6. In the castle of Sheh the milk flows.
- 7. On the high summit there lives
- 8. The well speaking the of the summit.
- 9. Wherever our gracious prince goes,
- 10. Oh lha, protect his life!
- 11. To Midbang sdeskyong rnamrgyal
- 12. Give blessing during his lifetime!
- 13. The Lama, who is loved by the girl
- 14. Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 15, The Lama, who is loved by bZangmo
- Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 17. With pure and holy words
- 18. Bring offerings to God!
- 19. With pure and holy words
- 20. Give alms to the poor!

1. mchodrten, a Ladakhi stupa. 2. there used to be a lake in front of the castle of Sheh. 6. milk a sign of abundance. 7. 8. Originally the *lhas* were supposed to live above the clouds and to descend only occasionally on certain bills, where little white altars were erected. Later on hilltops were believed to be the dwelling places of certain *lhas*. 13. 15. The girl who loves the Lama, is the poet of the song.

XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.

- ाः विमान्दरः स्नरः सन्दर्धेनः से व्यद्। सेन देना स्वतः से वि
- अन्द्रमा स्वास्त्रेत्र स्वास्त्रेत्। अन्द्रमा स्वास्त्रेत्र स्वास्त्रेत्।
- अर-देवे छे छ माद्य प्रेक्षा।
- शब देत्रा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र चाद वस्य निर्माश ।
- कार party. 5. क्षेत्रहेंना सन्दर्भे त्यर दश जनाय। क्षेत्रहेंना सन्दर्भे क्षे

 - - ा. "८ होत् नेन् पृत्र हो माट त्यापे दस्र । होत् नेन्यु क्रुक हो हो
 - अन्तिक्तिक्तिः विकासित्य।

XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.

This is the day of the constellation of the stars.

The flowershow, hurral

- It is the day of the finest of the lunar mansions.
 the flowershow, hurra!
- 3. It is the 15 th, when the first half of the month is fall.
 The flowershow, hurra!
- First party 4. From where do you bring these showy flowers?

 The flowershow, hurral
- Sec. party 5. These showy flowers we bring from the East!

 The flowershow, hurra!
 - I. 6. What news do you bring from the East?

 The flowershow, hurra!
 - II. 7. There the kings helmet is very high!
 The flowershow, hurra!
 - I. 8. From where do you bring these showy flowers? The flowershow, hurra!
 - II. 9. These showy flowers we bring from the South!
 The flowershow, hurra!

ा. 10. व्हेंदि स्नारक के राज्य प्रमा। वेदार्नेन व्हार्स के वि

- 11. 11. हें दत्तु श्रूपहर्म संप्राप्त ना। etc.
- I. 12. सेव नेना खुद से माट वहा प्येट हा etc.
- 11. 18. सेन हेमा हुन सं चुन नहा स्टाहर हो। etc.
- 1. 14. 月にと新てあるででの5円1 0位
- 11. 16. मुट द र दाय दहें में से दून । लट
 - I. 16. क्षेत्र हेना स्वर के नाट व्याधित्य। etc.
- II. 17. शेवर्तेने सेवर्श विच वश स्ट्रिश
- I. 18. बुमणु स्नर्क केन्द्रन्त्रा etc.
- 11. 19. ड्रम्युर्ड्सन्स्य द्वीस्य स्वर्मा ele.
- All. 20. ध्याल्टामर्दे साल्टायाची सन्हासी ।
 - अ. स्मिल्ट.सर्व.स.ब्रेट.क्रिट्स.स्रेट्। em
 - 22. मर्नु पर मार है हिंद पर मार । otc.
 - 28. बेद र्रेग यसमुनिक सन्दर्भ से यसमुनिक। 🗝 .
 - 24. 5'सर्'दासर्ग्योग्रस्'सर्'देरादासर्ग्येग्रा 🗝
 - 25. माटसाबुद्दासम्बद्धाः वि खेटाव। etc.
 - 26. मारशासी सिंद में माधारमा उदाय वृत्तास । लट.
 - २७. श्रीट सुना त्रेनाश हो ते. द्वाय मा झेनाश । etc.
 - 28. ज्ञा क्रिन्सर्वेद में दे क्रेट द। etc.

- What news do you bring from the South?
 The flowershow, hurra!
- 11. 11. In the South there is abundance of all kinds of grain-
- 1. 12. From where do you bring these showy flowers! etc
- 11. 18. These showy flowers we bring from the North? etc.
- 1. 14. What news do you bring from the North? etc
- 11. 15. In the north there is abundance of salt and wool!
- 1. 16. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
- 11. 17. These showy flowers we bring from the West!
- 1. 18. What news do you bring from the West?
- 11. 19. In the West they dye with all kind of colours!
- All. 20. From our uncle's motherfields there will be a good harvest!
 - 21. In our uncles' motherfields the first green appears, etc.
 - 22. The barns for 100 and 1000 bushels will be filled etc.
 - 23. Hasten, you flowerboys, hasten, you dancers etc.
 - 24. Hasten, you drummers, hasten you clarinet players etc.
 - 25. On the top of the high icehill etc.
 - 26. There sits the icelion with the turquoise mane etc.
 - 27. Book at the joy of the lion's good child! etc.
 - 28. On the top of the high rock etc.

- 20. श्रुव केव यामान समा श्रेट पु यलुमार । etc.
- 30. युःयुक्'यहँक'र्से वे 'द्माय' रा'वा जेमारा । etc.
- ा. सामर सेंद्र समेंद्र सेंद्र सेंद्र दे दे दे etc.
- 32. ब्रे-केंब्र-मेंद्र-स्न-मिय-पिय-प्रविधान etc.
- 38. मामाशालुकादहिंका केंदि 'द्रमाद'या या माञ्चेमारा । ततः
- 34. सामदाया निर्देशमा निर्देश
- 35. श्चिर्मामर मु र लेवे वर देव। etc.
- 36. धनः धुमः मृत्रेशः गान्दे से बदः यूर्म । ob.
- अर. माॐक्ट्रिट विहेंस् सेंबि, देवीय. च.ल. माङ्गेमांसा लाल.
- 38. ८.७.४८.गार्थ.सेन्ड्नेग्यामाडमार्थ। etc.
- 39. सुमापळ⊏गारीसेन हेना श्रमाडेनाश। से नहेना सुन से से श

t. originally: from where does the flowershow come? G. cimilar ought to be spelled according to the views of fadakhis ci indic, a parallel is minda nyis, mi inda nyis, about two men; thus a word inda [or perhaps 'ada] 'about' seems to exist. 15' adzommo— adzom____ po, gathered, abundantly 20. pa used as cm__ phatic article, lo lags sed, it is a good year, the adjective is used as a verb. 23. mgyogspa, quick is also used as a verb. 26. ralcan, having locks of hair 34. makhang, motherroom, is a certain part of the house near the fireside.

39. phrugupa, the children as a body of dancers.

- 29. There sits the big ibex, the old ox. etc.
- 30. Yook at the joy of all the young deer!etc.
- 31. There high up on the castle etc.
- 32. All the kings family is sitting on thrones etc.
- 33. Bok at the joy of all the other famous men! etc.
- 34. Inside the fourcornered motherroom, etc.
- 35. Inside the fourcornered room of happiness etc.
- 36. Father and mother live in comfort, etc.
- 37. Book at the joy of all the assemble I friends! etc.
- 38. Took at all our flowers! etc.
- 39. Yook at the flowers of all the children!

The flowershow, hurra!

Notes.

The scene is the following: The village boys, who all summer long lived a shepherd life in distant secluded valleys, have to come down for the festival and dance whilst singing the above song, in their hands they carry long sticks covered all over with alpine flowers. In v. 4 - 19 we have a little play of answer_ ing questions, which almost exactly corres_ ponds to wedding songs IV. The variations are the following: in the weddingsongs the abundance of colours is attributed to the North, and the West is considered famous for medicines. 20. motherfields are very fertile fields. 26. 27. The icelion and his child are originally the glacier and the brook, later on they developed into fabulons beings living there.

XVI

A Danec.

- ा झु.च्ट्रश.बू.श्रुंद्र, चोश्रर जातवंदश श्रीत्र जूरे छ ।
- ः स्र ले ते से ते नायु नायु नीय सूर ले र ले ।
- ा. माध्यक्ष. जात्रिक्ट. प्रटाखास्त्रे के से ।
- ा मार्थित तातिहर तट पश्चिय पत्र रेथा मा
- ः मुन्द्रियळेषात्रदावी।
- ा चीरार्रायबरायायात्राक्षेत्रीयार्रायाळ्या।
- र सर्वरे या प्रस्थात दाये।
- ». सर्दायामध्यादेग्धरामि द्यायास्य सर्दराहेश।

Notes.

1. sgobongs — sgopo, body. It is remarkable, that
the genitive nomei, is placed after the word it is related
to. lei to be pronounced like Tutch lij. 4. rolma
— sgrolma, see Indakhi Grammi, laws of sound 3,
the name means 'good kalpa, deliverer.' 5. chog, imperative of geogra, a sudden move backwards in
a dance. 8. khodus— khuda God, Hindustani.
sesdar— sijda, prayer, Hindustani.

XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- ा मिर्ख्याये दासनाये दान्य रे दासन
- 2. हैं विस्ताय सूट देवास दट सेदा
- a. むみによれ上があれるな。当
- 4. र्सेस्य या सेस्य क्रिया करू
- ः ष्ट्राम् सुर्कं द्वुद्यान् वंदः याक्षत् ।

XVI. A Dance.

- 1. The body of the girl is as if it was built of gold,
- 2. The hair of the girl is like a turquoise willow.
- 3. Now turn to the right, mother's daughter!
- 1. Now turn to the left, Skalzang Rolma!
- 5. Then break off backwards!
- 6. In the direction of the good hill in the back break off backwants!
- 7. Now again advance, meeting [your companion]!
- 8. Advancing again give honour to God on high!

Notes.

In this song we have a queer mixture of Buddhism and Mohamedanism. Whilst the word khodas, God, is only used by Mohamedan Tibetans, the name of the girl is quite Buddhist one, also the idea of paying homage to god by an ordinary dance is perfectly Buddhist.

XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- 1. Tobacco from Kashmir is the tobacco of lords.
- 2. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipe].
- 3. When I, the boy, shall go to Kashmere,
- 4. Then it will be water for the thirst.
- 5. When Ali, the boy, will go to Central Tibet,

- 1. CA:コモCA:スがえ可必す!
- र. मिख्यायान्समाचा खायान्ये सेरान्मा
- H. श्रु विमायास्ट र्निमायट सेर।
- n. तुर्कः सन्दर्भः मुद्रसः मार्वसः स्व व
- 10. शुक्र सुक् रॅन्ग्स प्ये रुखे ।।

damag — thamakha, tobaccos hazar — huzur,
 Hindust. 2. spyilim — spyim, compare
 First Series V.I. solongssed — songssed. 6. ngalbari,
 in some villages for instance Phyang, the genitive of the participle ends in pari instead of mkhanni;
 the verb sunces is used in badakhi mostly for being homesick.

XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- ा. विचा चलट चे लाचक है।
- a क्ष भर् मुल्ट टे चना क्रेंब चन्ट देन है।
- ा श्रेरामबदार्गे ता महार्थे।
- ा. निर्देश सुन मध्य प्रदेश मिना क्रिंग नन्द देन हो।
- া মেমান্সন্ত্ৰিগঞ্জীৰ।
- ह. दःरे हेंब केव केंग्राश विमा क्षेत्र विमा।
- र सुर्श उन रेमा क्षेत्र वे
- » न्ट्रस्युवरम्बन्द्रस्य वित्रः देना सुरा देना सुरा देना ॥

Notes.

 for buzhung — buchung see fad. Grammar, laws of sound 6, the boy is not a very little one, the diminutive is only a sign of affection.

ii. ngari, contraction of ngaranggi, our.

- 6. 5 It will be like rest to the weary.
- 7. Tobacco from Kashmir is like apricot blossom.
- 8. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipc].
- 9. When I, the boy, will go to central Tibet,
- 10. It will be my comforter, when I am homesick.

this general pipe is the hukka, which
is given round. 5. Ali, the boy, is the poet.
The name is a Mohamedan one, the inhabitants of Purig being Mohamedans.

XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- 1. Looking out for a good day,
- 2. We shall celebrate the wedding of mother's little son.
- 3. Looking out for a good star,
- 4. We shall celebrate the wedding of dNgosgrub bstar adzia.
- 5. If a boy should be born to the mother,
- 6. A boy like our great minister be born!
- 7. If a clever boy should be born,
- 8. A boy like dNgosgrub bstan adzin be born!

Notes.

 and 3. refer to a good constellation of the stars. 6. the minister is the bridegroom himself.

XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- ा रुसर्स्सर्वरार्थे हे रदः यद्गमसार्व र ।
- ब्रन्द्रास्थ्रभाभाग्यस्तिगानन्द्रस्थर्त्ते।
- 8. रुमर्.सर्यः मु.स.ट.चर्नस्रायः व ।
- ा नार्भेन मुस्युभयानु दः हैनानदः सुध।
- ः. रस्यस्यक्रम् स्याकृतः शुः यदायान्यययान्यस्य स्वासीस्याने
- ा रसर्स्य सर्दर में हेर कुरा दाराया राया ये बरास्य सेना सेस त्ये।
 - र सर्-र-रेम्-र्राटक्रदाये।
 - «. न्रहेर-रे'दर-ने'खस्यमप्रदर्भे।
 - ा. मर्चेर्यारेण स्ट न्द्रियो
 - 10. सर्हे सॅ बट ड पॅब गुब समायट थे।

Notes.

 sed — ste yod. 4. kluyul, the realm, not only of the watersnakes, but of the whole lower world.

nang is said to stand for dang, which in certain cases may be translated by 'like'. 7. phodre—
phodres — phodes, parallel to rig — cig. 10. here the
nang seems to have been added only for the sake of the metre.

were all yould make to

XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- 1. When you beautiful girl were born,
- 2. How many [drums] did they not beat then in heaven.
- 3. When you beautiful girl were born,
- 4. They blew on a sliell in the underworld.
- Oh beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like dPalle!
- 6. Oh, beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like d Pallet
- 7. If you should be able to do so,
- 8. Kindly give me a golden coat!
- 9. If you should not be able to do so.
- 10. Give me the crooked horns of a female Dzol

Notes.

5. 6. d palle is one of the most famous heros of the Kesarmyths. 10. although horns are often offered to the *lhas*, it is difficult to see, what the musician and singer wishes to do with them; people take this line for a joke.

XX. Preparations for a Dance.

- मॉर्भिन्। सः नदि 'ब'ढ्रदः गृब् हेस 'यः समिस य ।
- डेशपानविद्यान्द्रकृत्रकृत्याः
- B. क्षे.चंट्रश्यदे क्षेत्रे द्वेना कुः लेगा मेरि ।
- + निसर्नियरिसंदिर्मिय्त्रम्
- s. वर्षन् द्वर में नेंड्ड व्यक्त में भारता
- ा. ज्ञाचामाधुरायसुरायाच्याकार्याचा

Notes.

 shoglo, a herb, the yellow juice of which is smeared over the face.

ERRATA.

in the first series.

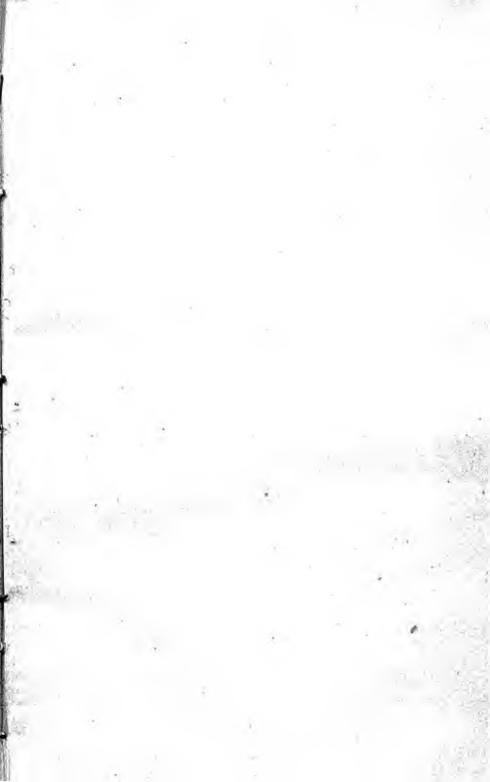
- P. 12. note on 6, read Mongol, not Persian Arabic
- P. 18. note on 10, read Pātra, not Patra; but probably the Tibetan word was derived from Skr. pattra, leaf, book.

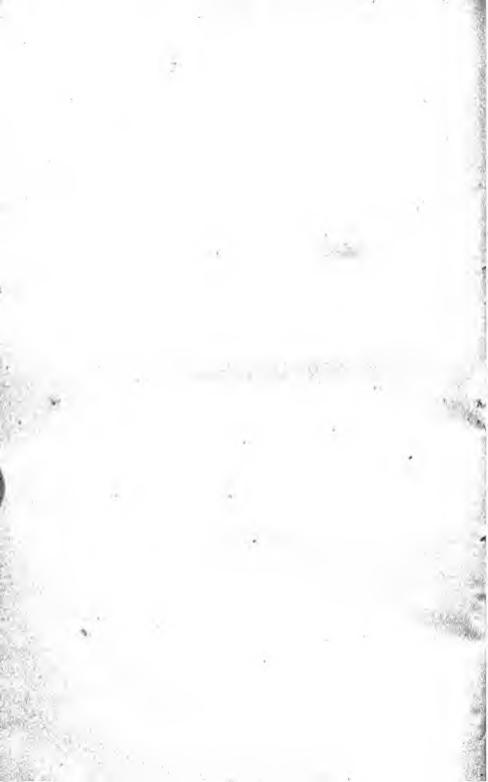
- XX. Preparations for a Dance.
- 1. The girls of the lower village are clever in dancing.
- 2. Get up then for a dance, all you girls!
- 3. To improve your figure, put on a shawl!
- 5. Having on the shawl, come to the dance!
- 6. Having smeared your faces, come to the dance!

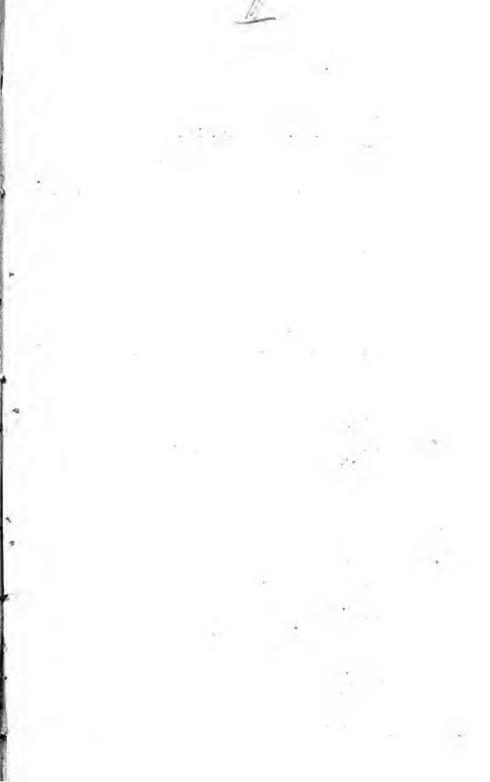
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মিমার্রিশ্লীমানুর্ব্যব্দীর্

- 1. ष्यासदे तु बुद नद्रसस य रे र् द्रस्य।
- 2. श्रेन्ध्रयाचीत्रीत्रीत्रायम् विदश्
 - 3. क्षाप्ती वाणी सरागुन प्रकास **र**न्।
- 4. AEN. B. B. C. J. L. B. B. E.
- 5. मुभाक्षराक्षरामी खुरा हेर् ना
- झे.सैना.नाश्चिस.स्र्रिट.पर्टेना.स्रु।
- 7. झान्नर्डियार्डर्र
- 8. मुभञ्चसक्तरक्ताम् गुनः
- 9. झे.सेर.कुता.ट्रे.स्.र्
- 10. क्षाची सम्मुक्ति राजा
- 11. इ.सर.क्व.र.र.री
 - 12. मुलक्षरक्षरमिक्षरक्रिना
 - 13. क्षाक्रणुकक्किन्देन
 - 14. झ.स्र-१ठमा-१-१-१।
- 15. हे हे त्रुम् अर्क्षेर्डिं
 - 16. क्ष.सूर् हमार्ट्र रे.स्.
 - 17. विभाक्षमायम् नामा मुन्ति र
 - 18. झु.भून हिना ने रे रे रे ।

These, songs, i.e., Nos. XXI-XXIX are the gling glu*of Khalatse.

XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- 1. When mother's little boy was born,
- 2. All the land of men was filled with light.
- 3. When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods were born
- 4. All 'aDzambugling was filled with light.
- 5. On the top of the willow of the world
- 6. There are walking three sons of the gods.
- 7. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 8. When all the great godly kings are walking
- 9. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods are walking,
- 11. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 12. On the top of the willow of the world
- 13. There are walking three goddesses.
- 14. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 15. When the noble 'aBruguma is walking,
- 16. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 17. When 'aBruguma, the crystal wife, is walking,
- 18. There is a hum of heavenly voices.

gLing gla are those songs, which are sung at the time of the spring—or Kesar-festival, when everybody exercises himself at arrow-shooting.

1. bltamspari, for participles ending in pari compare Song No. XVII Note on 6.—.2. 4. khyangs; just as khyabpa was derived from 'agebspa, khyangpa was derived from 'agengspa. 3 kun, for kun, in the sense of 'and so on 'compare Kesarsage p. 33, note 19. 5. rgyal leang, originally probably rgya leang, the willow with far spreading [branches]. The prefixed l of the second syllable was sounded with the first. It is the tree of the world, mentioned in Ladakbi Wedding Ritual, songs Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII. 8. rgyallham, for the addition of final m see Kesarsage, p. 31, note V. 2. 13. skyodded = skyoddad, see Ladakhi Grammar, present tenses.

XXII. Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. बट्यानिहें स्ट्रीयः सर्वः विद्यायेग्रह्मः रेगाः सर्
- 2. बट.रे.वर्.श्रवीमः सर्वः विटायेन्सः श्रेरिमार्धेर्।
- अन्यः भेटः देटः झः च्
 अः नादे अन्यः भेटः भेटः भेटः भेटा भेदः भेटा
- 4. दे.बनानीसद्धः श्रीदःस्त्रा ष्यानानदेशसनाः कुःस्रस्या
- रू.ची.वट.च.चट्ट.जचा.के.से.ज.जू। १. डे.बेबा.बी.भरंत्र.चूट.चू।
- 6. सर्वः वैदः हृदः हृदः वि । इंदिनवे स्रदः वैदः हृदः वि ।
- दे:ब्रिनानी यदः विदः वि।
 प्रादे:प्री:प्राना दे प्रास्तुः ।
- हे. डे.बे.च.बे.सट.चेट.स्.
 हे.बे.च.बे.सट.चेट.स्.

If I am not altogether mistaken, this hymn contains an explanation of the phenomenon of the thunder. It is thought to be caused by the walking of the gods. The word lhaskad, which I translated by 'heavenly voices,' may be taken for any sound, caused by the mouths, hands or feet of the gods. The idea of the thunder is not so very far fetched, if we consider, that according to song No. XXIX, lightning is called 'Kesar's sword,' and that the word diriri may have been originally ldiriri, which is used to express the rolling of thunder.

XXII. Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. On the beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree,
- 2. On that beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree.
- 3. The long arrowstick

is an arrowstick of the Agus.

- 4. Such arrowsticks
 offer to the hands of the Agus!
- 5. Such arrowsticks
 offer to the hands of those who are before the Agus!
- The short arrowstick
 is a spindlestick of the ladies.
- 7. Such spindlesticks
 offer to the hands of the wife [of the heavenly king]!
- 8 Such spindlesticks

 offer to the hands of Aue b Kurdmanno!

5, 6, 7. the syllable ba in agubai, drungbabai, jojobai was insorted only for the sake of singing. 7. jojo, the reiterated form, is always used with the feminine, jo with the masculine.

XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- सः क्षत्रः ने नियम् नियम् स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः । स्राप्त्रात्रः ने नियम् स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्
- मुळ:८:८८:६:५नु८:२ॅनु८:२नु८:१नावनु८स:य:५४।
 मुळ:८:८८:६:५नु८:२ॅनु८:२नु८:१नावनु८स:य:५४।
- सः सः राज्यस्य नियम् स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्यः सः स्वात्यः सः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स इतः स्वातः स्वातः सः स्वातः स्वतः स्वातः स्वतः स्वातः स्वा

Notes.

 For the Andebandhe's of the East compare Kesarsage No. V, 1-8. There we have seven of them. 2. Kun, compare Note No. I, 3. 3. Khyabpa lagring means 'coverer longhand.' This is perhaps another name of Agu Za in Kesarsage No. III.

XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. मुक्तं देवे देश या हेन् द्राया हेन् वामग्राया
- 2. वुक्टिदेन्द्रमात्रामाश्रद्गद्दः देलिम्बर्धा

All the arrows, used at the Kesar festival are to be considered as being dedicated, the longer ones to the Agus, the shorter ones to the heavenly queen Ans bKurdmanmo.

XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- When I, a boy, had reached my eighth year.
 I subdued the three Andebandhe's of the East.

 The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- When I, a boy, had reached my twelfth year
 I subdued all the great ministers of the hills.
 The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- When I, a boy, had reached my sixteenth year,
 I subdued the devil Khyabpa lagring and his men.
 The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- When I, a boy, had reached my eighteenth year,
 I subdued all the bad Yarkandis.

The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

Notes.

In this song we have probably the four victories, which were prophesied in Kesarsage No. V. 11-16. Instead of the word 'Yarkandis' in 4 'Mongolians' may be said, compare Jüschke's dictionary.

XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. Oh, you brown mules, listen to me, to a boy!
- 2. Oh, you brown mules, please, listen to me, to a boy!

- श्रीमःबरःचारःगज्ञरःस्य अञ्चलाराःपर्वेचा।
- 4. देलिमभन्मम्मन्मन्द्रमन्द्रम्भो
- क्ष्म्यानारः सबदः स्त्रिदः क्ष्म् । द्रेशः ५५ना ।
- 6. ट्रे.ब्राममस्मिर्मिरम् कुल्यस्त्रे
- रः अल्चितःचर्-अति।मःतरुमाःकेमाः देशः स्तर।
 - 8. ट्रे.ब्राममन्त्रीयः मिट्रामिट्राम् क्रियायक्रें राज्ये।

4, 6, 8. Khung Khung imitates the voice of the mules, ba is the emphatic article. 7. saljub, means the same as sacha, pasture ground.

XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- त्र बु.चर्योर.रथर.च्येत.सूर्यः र.ज.र्चाश्च.च्याश्चरी । इर.च्ये.लयु.हेट.ब.चट.रयार.शर्चा.रयार.यीय.क्टर.टु.लय.टु.चर्चा।
- त्र.बु.चर्रोस्तर्भक्त.बु.सू.सू.स्या.क्य.चीय.च्य.चीय.सूर्या. इर.ची.सपु.कुट.ब.सू.स्या.बचा.क्ट.गीय.च्य.पु.चीया.सूर्या।
- श्रन्तिमार-देशक्षितःश्रम्भार्थःश्राद्धिः स्त्रम्भारतिमाः सद्दि।
- ४. इंट्रमु:यदि होट व नट गुःसहमा हुसग्गु १ कर दे खर हे तर्ना।
- क. श्रे.च्यी तपु. होट. व.श्रचा त. १९ व. चे.चे. १५ व. १६ व.

- 3. There is quite enough of good pasture;
- 4. Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 5. There is quite enough of good wells;
- 6. Oh you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 7. You have been [long] enough on good pasture;
- Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?

This song is to be placed after Kesar's return from Hor. Then he found that the mules had taken the King of Hor's part. It is almost evident, that the word 'adre, a certain spirit, was mixed up with the word dre, mule, and thus the original spirits became animals.

XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- On the Srar-pass the strength of the white-headed falcon is broken, and he remains back!
 Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- On the Srar-pass the strength of all the little black crows is broken, and they remain back.
 Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- On the Srar-pass the strength of all the turquoise pigeons is broken, and they remain back.
 Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- On the Srar-pass the strength of all the bushy-tailed wolves is broken, and they remain back.
 Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- On the Srar-pass the strength of all the earless stonepartridges is broken, and they remain back.
 Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

chadde, in all the verses, means originally 'is cut off.' rogs = grogs, Lad. Gr. laws of sound 3. 3. phoron = phugron, pigeon. 4. shangku = scangku = spyangku, Lad. Gr. 1. of. s. 1; 5, cundru, earless, derivation not known.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

- माध्यास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राः
 माध्यास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राः
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 माध्यासास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राः
 माध्यासास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्र
- अ.श्.चाश्चरःश्चनाःची श्वःश्चिताताः कृतःची
 अ.श्.चाश्चरःश्चनाःचाः श्वःश्चिताताः कृतःचा
 अ.श्.चाश्चरःश्चनाःचाः श्वःश्चिताताः कृतःचा
 अ.श्.चाश्चरःश्चनाःचाः श्वःश्चिताताः कृतःचा

This song is a prayer rendered by Kesar, which he addressed to the queen of the gods, when crossing the difficult Srar-pass. This pass he had to cross on his journey to the North.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

- If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,
 Should go to soar in the highest skies,
 I, taking the shape of a white falcon,
 Will go to take her home again.
- If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,
 Should go to flee into the highest zenith,
 I, taking the shape of a white falcon,
 Will go to follow after her.
- 3. If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,' Should go to float in the deepest ocean, I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter, Will go to take her home again.
- If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'
 Should go to flee into the widest ocean,
 I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,
 Will go to follow after her.

phoron = phugron, dove; sna skyil literally 'hinder the nose,' i.e., 'meet from the front.' 3. Kama, said to mean the same as brang dkar, whitebreasted. 4. rgyan = rgya, wide. Lad. Grammar, laws of sound 5.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar. 화려떨어진기 지기

- भ्रः त्या क्षेत्र क्ष
- 2. ब्रेट्स-प्रतिविद्योग्याप्य प्रस्ति। क्षेत्रक्तः क्षेत्रस्य स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स
- 3. श्रदशः वश्यते व स्तुयः च के त्रदा। प्राप्तायतः प्राप्तायाः स्तुरः स्ता। प्राप्तायतः प्राप्तायाः स्तुरः स्ता। स्राप्तायतः स्तुयः स्ति।
- भ्रास्त्रस्यात्त्रम्यात्रस्याः त्रीस्त्रस्यात्त्रम्यात्रस्याः भ्रास्त्रस्यात्त्रस्यात्रस्याः भ्रास्त्रस्यात्त्रस्यात्रस्याः भ्रास्त्रस्यात्त्रस्यात्रस्याः

Kesar, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness, had forgotten 'a Bruguma. Now, that the birds, coming from the South, brought him a message from her, decides to win her again by all means; actually there was no need to use the transformations, mentioned in the above song.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar.

Oh Kesar, who never lettest the fire fall!

1. Oh, my clever King !

When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,

And seest all the fairies of heaven,

Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men

- Oh, my clever Lord!
 When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,
 And seest all the Sitarrāms among the fairies,
 Then do not reject 'aBruguma from the land of men.
- 3. Oh, my clever King!
 When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,
 And seest all the Nagis of it,
 Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men!
- 4. Oh, my clever Lord!
 When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,
 And seest all the Nagis of it,
 Then do not forget thy helpmate from the land of men

stangs shan means 'clever in strategies; zana=tsana, when; mthongse=mthongste, seeing.
 sitarrām, perhaps derived from Hindustani sitár, guitar; the sitarrāms may be heavenly musicians.

XXVIII. Young Kesar.

- ा व्यामायस्य वर्षे सेन्द्रिन हिन् प्यस्य सेन्द्रिन । अपन्यस्य वर्षे सेन्द्रिन हिन् प्यस्य सेन्द्रिन ।
- 2. या ब्रेन् व्यास स्वर्ष के से वित्ता क्षा स्वर् से दे ते । मा ब्राम्य स्वरं के से वित्ता क्षा से दे ते ।
- गानिःसून्देशसन्देशस्यःविषाध्येत्ते। गानिःसून्देशसन्देशस्यःविषाध्येत्ते।

Notes.

3 and 4. may be translated just as well 'Oh Lord of the flower of the morning; oh Lord of the Kaliman flower.' The Kaliman flower is not of a beautiful appearance, but has a very fine smell.

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

- अर्थः उत् दे भारतम् व।
 व्यार्थि, श्चेदः उत्यार्थि, प्रेट्रः भी।
- 2. अ:री:रज् विशासमीं व। नुसन्दर्भ द्वीय जिमार्सिट देन सी।

As the Kesarmyth tells us, Kesar forgot 'a Bruguma all the same, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness.

XXVIII. Young Kesar.

1. A flower, blooming on the pass,

Ob, a pure flower is in bloom !

2. On all the high passes

A flower of fine shape is in bloom!

3. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a flower of the morning!

4. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a Kaliman flower!

Notes.

This song refers to the supposed spring hero, who has carried spring up to the high passes. All the same he has not yet displayed his full glory, (the flower is only half opened).

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

1. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Black clouds are gathering.

2. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Torn clouds are gathering.

- 4. বলা হা শ্বীব হৈছে, বলী মাহার। শ্বীম প্রথম শীংধার : ই শ্বীম হা বা মার্ শ্বীনা বেনর : ই ব : নী। Notes.

3, 4. snamral, respectful for ralgri, sword.

XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet.

A Wedding Song.

A. Nangmas :-

- मादशार्बेट्राश्चर्यादी।
 शुःद्रामादामी वृत्ता
- इनार्बेर् सर्वेद संदे ।
 इनार्बेर् सर्वेद संदे ।
- अपर हिंद अर्थेन संस्थि।
 अपर मिर हिंद अर्थेन संस्थि।
- श्राद्याच्य्यक्ते
 श्राद्याच्य्यक्ते

3. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from our good Lord's sword.

4. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from the godly King Kesar's sword.

Notes.

This song furnishes us with one of the strongest arguments to prove Kesar's nature-origin.

XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet. A Wedding Song.

- A. People of the house ask :-
 - 1. The high sky,

Whose and what carpet is it?

2. The high glacier,

Whose and what carpet is it?

3. The bigh rock,

Whose and what carpet is it?

4. The high ocean,

Whose and what carpet is it?

5. The high castle,

Whose and what carpet is it?

6. The wide earth,

Whose and what carpet is it?

- र. सिंगः बेरामः श्रेनरी संस्टानामा स्रुग
 - श्रुन्द्रम्द्रोक्दे।
- . श्र.चट.चट.ची.झेथ। १. द्व.चीट.चनाश.क्ष्याट्री
- र्शः निर्मातम् स्ति। शुः निर्मातम् स्ति।

B. Nyopas

- কমান্ত্রিসমন্ত্রিনিনিনি।
 কমান্ত্রিসমন্ত্রিনিনিনি।
- मारशः ब्रेट्-अर्धेवः स्ट्रिट्।
- 8. चना हुँ र अहेर्य स्ट्रिस चना हुँ र अहेर्य स्ट्रिस
- अर्ड्ड सङ्ग्रेड्-अर्थेड्-चा-दे।
 अर्ड्ड सङ्ग्रेड्-अर्थेड्-चा-दे।
- क् सन्त्रम् स्त्रिः क् सन्त्रम् स्त्रिः क्रिक्ना

- 7. The blue-bordered saddle-cloth, Whose and what carpet is it?
- The grey deer-skin,
 Whose and what carpet is it?
- Those meadows and woods,
 Whose and what carpet are they?
- That long piece of woollen cloth,
 Whose and what carpet is it?
- B. The Nyopas say :-
 - The high sky
 Is the carpet of sun and moon.
 - 2. The high glacier

 Is the carpet of the lion with the turquoise mane.
 - The high rock
 Is the carpet of the mountain goat, the old ox.
 - The high ocean
 Is the carpet of the fish 'golden eye.'
 - The high castle
 Is the carpet of great men.
 - The wide earth
 Is the carpet of the King of China.

- यः मित्राज्ञेरामः कूर्यः रो। स्थाज्ञेरामः कूर्यः रो।
- 8. न्युक्तसंभित्री अन्यास्यकुटारीकृत
- च.रट.चु.चेर.क्यास.क्य.ट्र।
- 10. इस्रानुःधुनाः रेटः रे। कृतसःधुरः यतुः वर्षः स्वा।

A. 4. mthsom = mthso, lake. 6. phonche or pholche, much, in this connection 'much land.' 7. khrom zed=khromme zed, 'glittering brush,' used for velvet. 10. yug means 'not sewn,' I am told; thus 'a long woven piece of cloth.'

B. 3. ba rgan, old ox; compare song No. XV. 29. S. Agu Khru btung (the spelling of the name is doubtful) has not a human, but

a falcon's head.

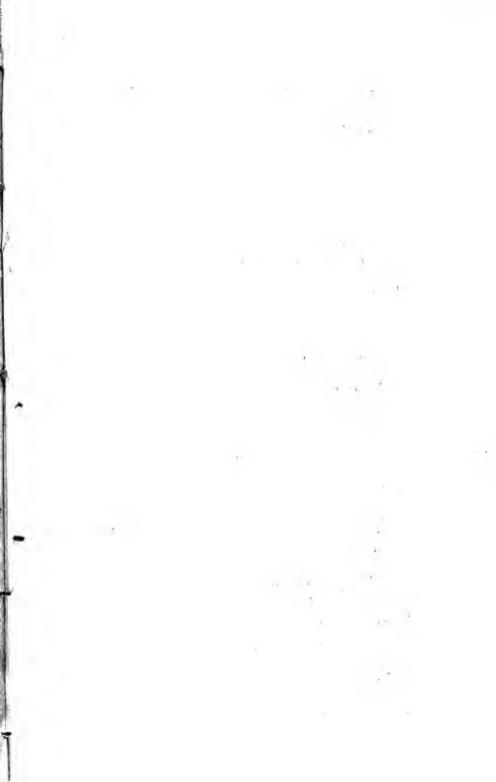
- The blue-bordered saddle-cloth Is the carpet of Agu dPalle.
- The grey deer-skin Is the carpet of Agu Khrn blung.
- Those meadows and woods Are the carpet of the great and little birds.
- That long piece of woollen cloth Is the carpet of the Nyopas, the seven brethren.

This song shows the general character of the wedding song very well. It is not in direct connection with the rest of the wedding songs, but forms a scene by itself. After the Nyopas (lit. "buyers" of the bride) have entered the house, they are not allowed to sit down on a carpet, until they have answered the questions, which form the first half of this song.

Meanwhile Dr. Laufer's criticism of my German paper on the Kesar-saga has reached me. In my English edition of the Kesarsaga which, I hope, will soon be published in the Indian Antiquary, I entered in full into his criticism. As regards the above songs, I can take up the responsibility as to the correctness of the Tibetan texts. The English translation is as literal as I could possibly render it without becoming unintelligible.

A. H. FRANCKE.





XXXI. Preparations for the Bōuo-nā festival. Dard_Text.

- 1. विना से बरा क्षेत्र सार विदेश परि विना ।
- 2. भूरामदे मु र्हेर् परापदे लगा।
- 8. মামা-মামামা-21
- 4. 5'3 বিশ্বদ্দ ছবি বী
- 5. व.कट.वेत.ज.शट.ट.चुब.वे।
- 6. कः दिमानी केव वे।
- 7. म्बन्धरदेवन्दे।
- 8. 55 प्रास्तिवादी
- 9. र् रे रे रे प्राप्त रेवेनने।
- 10. वे सुन् अन्तिन ने।
- 11. सर-सुर्-छार्रेदेव दे। यन्हायेशा।
- 12. मिंता दिसिंद समाखा देवे वा वे।
 - 18. दुःश्चामनर्रभ्येन ने।
 - 14. 5.54
 - 15. स्मिन्दिर मुना सुर्से छ देवे व वे।
- 16. वामिनेनिनिस्मियार्श्वयाहानेना।
- 17. क्यार्ट्स साम्राज्य स्विताची
 - 18. ये रे रे प्रमुख्यु
 - 19. ष्या-रुदि मिंदा-योदम्बराष्ट्र-देवे वी

XXXI. Preparations for the Bono-nā festival. Tibetan (Ladakhi) Translation.

- 1. वनार्ये वटः स्रूरः साद्देशः यदे वना
- 2. अर सर्कु हेर्न्यर पर लगा
- 8. SEZ.
- क. चर.त.पहुराश.चुना।
- 5. ब्रह्म:यनेश्वर्धसम्बन्धाः
- 6. BE: 2 4 41. 3E1
- 7. लेंसिंद:नेगा
- 8. द्रस्मित्स्वेग।
- 9. देशहें अद्मित्नी
- 10. ब्रेस्ट्रास्ट्रिन्निगा
- 11. सरस्र मिंद्र नेना र हे नुना
- 12. मिंशन्द्राध्यास्त्राहित्स्त्रिम्।
- 13. क्षेत्र-हेर्ना यहमारा विमा
- 14. मिनुन्सेन्द्रमा
- 15. ब्राई सेन्ड्नि हिंदा
 - 16. श्रद्रकार भेरानेना स्ट्रिंग र हिंगुना
 - 17. कर्न्ड्र सेन्ड्र्नास्ट्रा
 - 18. देवन्ययामा
 - 19. चीर.गीशश्रश्रहेता.ब्रिट.चीना

- 20. वे वि न्यु सम्बद्धान्य हैने ब ने
- 21. अदः सन्ना सनासन्ति ने वे
- 22. मु भिन्म रामन नैयेन ने।
- 28. मु-विश्वयान्यराम्बर्गदेवाचे।
- 24. मु विष्य निमामक्तिके व
- 25. वेर् हे अमानर मन्हिरेन ने।
- 26. दूर-पुर-गा-वैत्यव्यामक्तिवेव-वे।
- 27. वु प्रस्थानिक सम्बद्धिक विद्या
- ^{28.} सुन्मान्ययायार्थान्तः चरासुन्दिन्दे ।
- 29. 5 Eq 4 4 2 2 1
- ^{30.} वर् सेर्चे केरी
- 31. क्ष्याम् नी ने।
- 32. \$.24.21
- 88. 254.4 E

XXXII. Origin of the World. Dard Text.

- 1. क्षे सुवाद्दादा या भी के क्षाया
- 2. अर में से सुवासर्के लेकन्स।
- यद.ब्रेल्..क्ष्मशा
- 4. चत्र-ब्रिय-गौर-क्रनाश।

- ^{20.} क्रेन्सॅर्न्युःस्मान्नन्यसःसिन्।
- 21. र्नाश्चर्यरामन्दर्गुःसन्दर्गश्चना
- 55. मी.जू.येची.रट.चीरेचीश.चुनी।
- 23. मुक्षिमाभूय सेव देना यहमास विमा
- 24. मी.जू.पीट.श्रनी.च2नोश.चीनी।
- 25. ष्ट्राका पर र र क्षेत्र हेर्ना परनाहा विना।
- 26. चॅब्रचॅब्रण्याः सूब्रसेब्रच्याः यन्त्राशः विना।
- 27. श्वमानी नया थे नेत्रि हेश में दि भीमा
- 28. लिमाना नया था संस्कृत मिना।
- 29. कुन्दर-र्गोद्ग-सळेनात्मालु ।
- 80. हुमासेर रे मेर र सहर।
- 81. झुट्याउँयानुम।
- 82. क्षे.क्रश.द्रश.चीना।
- 83. क्षे.ग्रान्यहॅक्स.च्रेगा

XXXII. Origin of the World. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. श्र.लीयार्टा सुर्धामायाक्षां
- 2. र्टाया शिस्त्रुयामर्के रे मिकन्स्।
- 8. वि.म्.स.इ.इ.स्ट.क्याश
- 4. क्.मू.म.श्रट, धुना.क्रनाश।

- यःग्रूर-दे-वियो-क्रम्थ।
- 6. इट. हेर् कम्बा
- 7. 55-7-5-7-1-1
- 8. खेग्डिट टेब्रू र डेट रेज़ेर वेश
- 9. 欧州ること書ていてまれる
- 10. छोग्उट देव रहेंद्र रेख्ने रूप के विशेष
 - 11. स्रोग्-इट-टेड्र्-स्प्रे-राज्ञेशेदे।
 - 12. ध्येण्ड्रान्टे बुन्स्ट्रेटन्स्कृत्येर बेस्से
 - 18. इटाटेनेरनेन्हेन्हेर् केन्स्।
 - 14. मिन्द्रिक्ष कम्र
 - 15. रेट् लिंहें हु र भेर र के शहे।
- 16. छोगार्गे हें हैं र उन दब दब वें ।
- 17. ध्येगार्गे हें ज्ञान हर निवासी
- 18. छोगार्गे हें ब्रू र उंद दद हो हैं र बे से दे।
- 19. ने हु ने हु स्था कन्या
- 20. ने ने ने ने ने ने के निकार
- 21. मुखेगा चॅदे हु ५ जे र डे री दे।

- श्रद्धिमञ्ज्ञाश।
- श्रट.त्र्री, िक. इ. चीशिभ. क्चीश ।
- 7. र्रमाशुक्रासिविक्षित्याकिविष्टाचर
- महिनाः संदेशकार्याः अदः मान्याः संदेशकार्याः अत्राह्यः ।
- 9. र्र.चीर्ट्सार्ट प्रे.श्रेट.ज.ट्र.ब्रेस-ट.च्रेर ।
- 10. रे.मिर्हमार्थे दे श्रीदायार्केट रे.र्सर रेंग्डिर।
- 11. रे.मोडमार्चे दे.श्रेट.ज.इ.क्ना.रट.इर।
- 12. रे.पार्डणाय वे.सेट.व.स्ट्र-रे.स्व.स.चर
- 18. इ.मीश्चरात्रात्रामाजाङ्ग्रीचारराक्षमाश्च
- 14. 'पुट.मशिशक्रमश
- 15. निरामाश्वरायं दे सीरावा के दिवा सराबेस।
- नैदःमिठमार्थे दिः श्रदः वाउदान्द्रम् दर्गे डेर।
- 17. वीटःमीडिमारी वे शिटायार्व द्वार्श्व हेर्न सिन्सी बेर्रा
- ^{18.} क्षीर महिमार्थे दे श्रीर ता र्वत द्व द्व द्वर ये चेर |
- 19. चीट.मोशिश.मु.पु.।म.ज.मे.कु.खेमाक्रमोश ।
- 20. निदःमधुसः संदिशाया नुमाधुस्र कपाय।
- 21. गुमिर्वास देशिराय हे लिमा रहा हेर।

- 22. मु:ह्येग्। र्वेदे बूर्य मुज्यमें द्रार के के दे।
- 28. मुलेग में दे क्रूर भेर के शेदी
- 24. नु स्थेग से दे नु र गुर गुर हिया से र ने सेदे।
- 25. जुःखेगा संदि ज्ञार भे राजे के दे।
- 26. मुख्येण स्त्रे हुन्स्येय ये महिता स्राम् के से दे।

XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex. Dard Text.

- 1. र्गः हें बुः नयनी सेर दुः उर्ने ।
- 2. 5394 1FT1
- 8. वट मिट स क्रिया स रे वे ।
- 4 वृद्धस्य वार्षणा
- 5. बी भेरादराष्ट्रराचेरा
- 6. मीयाश्रीरामी मुयाया हें शे हिमासमी उनित्।
- 7. दार् व हरारासामान में दिना है।
- 8. 5.2 रेश.ल.चे बैश.श्ची है।
- 9. W.पर्ने ने ने । क्यामक्यार्क्यार्क्या
- 10. ष्ट्रामान्द्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्रभाष्ट्
- 11. १ र् मेर् रे सूया वे स्था वे ।

- ^{52.} ये.चेश्चात् प्र.श्रट.ज.ये.चेल.चूर.त्.चुर ।
- 28. मुमिडियार्से दे श्रीटाया हे लिया र टा डेर ।
- 24. च.चाडुचा.स्.प्र.श्रट.ज.व्रिश च.च्रर l
- 25. पुरम्हिनास है और अह के क्षेत्र रह चेर I
- 26. यु मिठमार्से दे सिर यानमारी स्ट्रिस सि बेर ।

XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. रे.बस.च.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.
- 2. ब्रिना सूट पर्चे सूट श्रद्ध।
- 8. ২৭:53:১৮৯মেমের।
- 4. 4.8c. all. gc. gc.
- 5. मी भेर या भी भार ये विदेश र्शित।
- मीयाश्रीटानी मुत्रारों ही समित्र नी सर्नो या नीटार्सिट।
- 7. रे.वेश.व.कट.क्ट.श्रहातात्ते वेट.प्रचारा च्रिट।
- 8. ब्रिनाब्र्ट्जीबनीशक्तिनिक्ना
- 9. **भ्यत् हे हे हैं।** क्ष्मसक्सक्स
- 10. रे. प्रायम्बर्गरायः स्प्रमा हिना होरः सिंदा भ्राप्ता (वृद्र)
- 11. मृत्रुर्द्रस्प्रुद्रर्द्रस्प्रुद्र्रा

- 12. ह्रिन् त्रेदना न्युरस्य हे ।
 - 18. न्यार में दे से सुर हेंग से दगा निवस साम ।
 - 14. नियर.सूर्य.सर.सिर.हूँची.लंडची.स्पर.सिर.सूर्या
 - 15. मि.लच. मूर्. १४८ हूँची..लंट बी..चेर शि.न. भू ।
 - 16. है. च हैं हैं हैं जिद्र मा प्रश्नुभ में
 - 17. हेर्नामान्य हेर्ने हेर्नामान्येयमान्यम् समास्र

 - 19. 5.2.4.3.4.382.1 4.3.3.44.3.41.3.382.1
 - 20. হার্নু-পূর্ন্ত মন্তব্ধ মার্
 - 21. इन्हें में में लेख सामा
 - 22. 5 MA A MAN A 1
 - 28. इन्। इन्। हैं हैन्। येदना निश्चसार्थे।
 - 24. रें रें बुद बुद रें रें बुद बेद मान्त्र।
 - 25. स्यास्यार्ने ने स्याप्येत्ना वन्।
 - 26. वृद्धाः वृद्धाः के वृद्धाः स्थित्नाः वदा
 - 27. A'GT'ANGT'A'GT'&'GT'
 - 28. स र ने से के इस के में के कि हुए।
 - 29. दीलगा दी विश्वास्त्रासासी।
 - 30. p.र्रे.च.र्डे.चे.वे.वे.वे.वे.

- 12. भेरासम्बर्गीकाब्रा
- 18. द्राप्र में दे सेसुर भिन आवन मी खाला।
- 14. न्यार से वे अर सुर भेर आयन मी खाला ।
- 15. वि. जम्मिट्स अर क्षेत्र श्रीमश् मी का जिट ।
- रेडे.ज.क.कुरा.ज.भीमश.तं.व.ल.वं.।
- 17. ल.ड्रेर.टे.सूर्वाकायटालाबर।
- 18. निमनिमसिंदश्चे सर्वेद देन में प्याबद।
- 10. दे.वंशःश्चिवजीवः रूमा रूमा शर्वेटः हरे.।
- ^{20.} दे ब्रामिल प्रिंट हे स्प्रेट से स्पालर।
- 21. दे.वसासद्यात्मिरादेल्याः वेष्पावः।
- ^{22.} মৃব্র'নার'মনাক।
- 23. इमाइमाबेर हेश हूर परिया।
- 24. र्युट्युट्युट्युट्युट्टर्येष्यवृद्
- 25. सम्सम्भायत्रनुनायेष्ण्वा
- ^{26.} ब्रिंदर डेर 'हे सद्द प्रदूर स्मिन्द मुँ 'खा ब्रद्
- 27. बे.सुन्सरस्यन्तिस्यन्तिस्य
- 28. देवसाञ्चायामसदाम्दरदेन्योषाक्द।
- 29. यो उमा देव यो ५८ ५० ५८ ५८ १ तथा ५८।
- 30. मि.श्रु.सकूर्.तर.सैज.लुक्.जु.खे.खे.

- 31. मिश्र-सुःर-मिश्र-लें-रे-।
- 32. 5'5'व'सेविव'रेखु'बेरीब'रेबे सुमार्गे।
- 84. व र जाम मेर्न नुरादेश में सुमार्मे।
- 85. व क्टा में देव ने भ्रेय मुक्के समार्थे।
- क्षांस्थितः स्टब्स्यानः देवस्थानः स्टब्स्यान् स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Dard Text.

- 1. स.र्. च.र्स्सर. ३ सीय. जू.स.स.स.
- 2. ॲब वे सदय मानु यमा क मुद में खुका है।
- अ.र्.श.स.२.२.मीय.ज्ञ.स.म्.।
- इ.श.इम.धम्.२.ले.इ.ज्.श्रम्भार्थ।
- 5· ક્રિલાફ્રાટ્ર. કે. વેલા ગ્રેટ્ર. કે. તેર. ક્રિતાલા જે. ક. કેલા જૂ. વેલા ખૂત જે જો છે. જો જો છે. જો છે.

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Dard Text.

- 1. दे. ल.च। लब.इट। लब.इट.वर.च.च.च.च्या
- 2. \$ mgscrcgg

- 81. प्रिस श्रीमस हिमा दूरी
- ^{32.} हिंना ब्रेंट चर्ची जांच जा चरेट ड्रिश ट्रेंट जे का बटा
- ⁸⁸. वृज्यम् अवःकश्वरापार्श्वे विकितः श्रवः जाता ।
- 35. व.कट.चम्ये.ज.क्षेश्व.पिट.जूबे.जु.ख.बटा
- श्रीन्त्रद्धन्त्वीनास्यायाञ्चेनस्याद्भारत्यास्याद्धाः

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Tibetan Translation.

- · रे.च्याक्षियनी.रे.क्. किरायराकाचर।
- 2. निर्भेर रे.ज. सर्थ रेट निर्धि किर प्राप्त विरो
- श्रीयनी,सिमाश,म्,मिम्,पराक्षांबर।
- 4. श्रे.शर्य. शर्मी यात मुंचे पटाला बटा
- 5. रेश. इंश. इंश. वर्ग स्तर हिंग्साय हुर्ने ये स्थावर ।

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. श्रियानी मिलि रूर्मामा बहारमा
- 2. নাধ্য-দূরী-পৃত্তীক বৃধ্য-মনম।
- 8 देव प्रज्ञेल प्रज्ञार में प्रिक वेंचा ले छा वर्

- 4. मेंश्रा-वेश्वर-प्रवासुकुश-स्री
- सन्। समास्यास्य व्याप्ति सम्मास्य ।
- 6. इटा के हैं हैं वि इटा के सुका की
- 7. चार्न्नामै बना वे श्रमार्मे॥

XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards, Dard Text.

- सः १५५६ १६८ छर सूर ५५७ तु सूर भे सम्बार में।
- 2. इट.ट.क्र.बिर.श.श.जू.ल.च.त.स..हट।
- 8. इटारी हैं हैं ये इटारी से न न पन देट।
- 4. यार्जेनाश्चरश्चारी
- 5. म्लिंसर हिंगु सर साथे हें अप वापन देर।
- 6. 55-81-5 5-27-5-81-29-4-4-5-1
- गः सरार्ने मेर् रेख्यास्य स्थारे प्राप्त प्राप्त देव।
- 8. इस्कार्ने रे वेर्द्रस्का सेवावायवार्द्रम्।

- 11. गुःरिश्रास्त्रमानाशाक्षाप्राप्तार्द्दर।
- 12. म् श्रीट सन् ह्यापर प्रामानाय सामी के प्राप्त प्राप्त देता

- 4. मेंब्राचेन्त्रमः मूचःमेंन्यभेन्योखान्।
- 5. अम्।अयान्त्रीचेर्न् मर्डटार्यम्योख्यान्।
- 6. पर्ने में मुभरसाय प्रदास से से से से प्रेस (बर)
- रे.वंश.चंट.वेचा.जा.य.वंट॥

XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. ने न्सार्येट के ने टि.के मुन्या महीयस से टि.के स्मान्टा
 - 2. र्रोट.क्र.मुँर्जायञ्चेत्। मुन्नियर्मायाप्यःन्॥
 - 8. ५६ वे लाम्याम्यास्यायन्तास्यासे व
 - 4. मासुर वित वित्विका
 - 5. ग्रिंटर हे. ग्रेंशर कट व कुर हुं स्था चीवे वर्धी मात्रास्ता ना
 - 6. त्रे में अटम्मिट्स या निर्देश के मिले निर्मा
- ^{7.} क्षर हें में र रे ख़र र ।
 - 8. ८२ म्प्राम्यायम् वर्षः संस्तु म् गुंभिन्नियम्।
 - पु.चर.मु.श.िर.मु.श्रट.ज.क्ष्म.मु. बुट. बुर.श्राच्ये।
 - 10. वर्रे वे स्मान्याम्याय वर्षः स्मान्य मा
 - 11. শু-ইশ্-কুশ্লম্বান্দ।
 - 12. म् श्रुट श्रेश श्रुं श्रीमर विमास व्यक्ती स्राहिर हुना वर्या।

- यरणुर्द्रान्त्रमणुव्यस्यविक्रास्यान्यस्यान्त्राः।
- 14. मानेश पुना नृनाश यो के प्राप्त प्राप्त है।
- 15. मार्नेना के कर में स में के अपना पत देर।
- 16. ग्री-पेर.झे..४च्ची.श.पु.चू.ल.पे.लय.ट्रेट।
- 17. न्युन्नर्द्रास्य स्थाने प्राप्त देर।
- 18. अ.देर्-अ.दुना-मेर्।
- 19. नुवरिन्डनेसिन्छन।
- 20. के के प्रेयेन सार्थिन सन के किन के सन के सन के सन के सन
- 21. 5 5 ज्ञास्यास्य।
- 22. सन्दे देशक्त दे भीवा
- 23. इ. म. में ज्यून स्थान स्था
- 21. अव दे "दे अव दे " भेव ।
- 25. दें ने स्वास्त्रमा

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor. Dard Text.

- । शुःदेशक्षादेशस्या
- 2. ज<u>ुर्</u>जरा है हैं जुरा वे सुका के ।
- 8. ग्रन्स्य स्मान्यदमानम्बर्भा
- 4. क्षापुन् ने रस्य मन्।

- ^{13.} सर-गुर-र-मानुस-र-गुभ-नु।म-र्-र-भ-र-र्ना।
- 14. नापेशके नुनाय सर में के इर कर्ना।
- 15. चार्चुचार्चुःक्षःस्रेःखुदःस्रदेःस्टर्ना चार्वुःचन्नायःस्यःय।
- 16. क्रि.चेर.प्र.क्षे.क्ष.पर्चेच्। चेब्र.चरचापात्राचा
- 17. ज्युद्रप्रेरज्युदे दर्वेग। गुले पर्गायापाया
- 18. (श्राद्धवान्यार्धाः हे) श्रान्तायार्मा वर्षमायापनाधिन।
- 19. वर्ज्ञनामिक्रश्रक्तिमार्जेट्रायर्श्वर्मरे उत्तर्त्ना।
- 20. वे. व.स. मू.स.स.मीव. नर्ना
- 21. ८२ में हैश सर्वेनुवास भेव।
- 22. गुःधुवाङ्गमिनिय5म।
- 28. मामाप्री द्वासमामी सामुराये ।
- 24. धुत्र क्षु मिले पर्मा
- 25. वर्नम्मुम्गुनमीमरः हेशस्येष्

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor. Tibetan Translation.

- · क्षे.रट.श्र.श्र.श.पह्यातिया
- 2. दे व दे व दे व दे व का दे व के आ लहा
- 8. गाभार्ड्स थॅमा ५८ थेवमा ५० सा
- 4. क्षे.लेक्षक्रिट्यूचा

- 5. नधिन सर्जेन या गुना
- 6. হ্বধ্য-ব্ৰ'শ্ৰিম'শ্ৰিম'ব্ৰম'ব্ৰম'মৰ"হ্ৰম'ৰ
- 7. सु-ब्रॅंबर-गुन्य-, सन्द-स्यास्यास्
- 8. चर-रुमाभन-इट-र्नेन-भेदना-प्रवस्तामार्गे ।
- क्य..रचा.शुल..श.ग्रीज..लंदची..चंद.शिश..श्र्.।
- 10. ष्यानमार्ने समान्येन योत्मा प्रस्तुसमार्से ।
- 11. म्बर्न्स्बुयायामीनायेनमा नन्यायासमा
- 12. दि. मि. लचा करश. में . रेज. जुर चे. चेर श्रिश. सूर्
- 18. 5"उ वे व छट होर से दमा प्व समार्थे।
- 14. सिमान्द्राक्षाम् मृत्यायायेवना प्रवस्थास् ।
- 15. मिन मिन के के मिन नुस्ता में।

XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Dard Text.

- 1. उपाउपार्ने ने प्राचिता में श्रुवा में।
- 2. व्यासी में 'चॅट सेमान वे सुनामी।
- अ.श.श.ज्यम्बेत.कैट.ज्युःशिय.भ्रा
- 4. वना मूर नभागा वैभाविभागा श्री

- 5. E'5E'&E'MTTTTS'&'&'WAI
 - 6. द्वरादेवे वटवाम्बरम्थर प्रार्थः सेव देना पर्यः से।
 - 7. वरम्बुरामेर्नेन्नायर्मास्रिरमोष्प्रावर।
 - 8. मार्शेर पुररे ५८ प्यत् ५८ सर्वेन परे सं व्ये प्राप्त ।
 - क्षान्याश्रीटाशःश्लीयान्नेत्रःस्यायन्त्रीःकाःलिट।
- 10. व्यान्त्रम् स्वार्यम् स्वारम् स्वारम्
- 11. ब्रिसिनोश.डिश.शोमर्थनी.ह्य.बेट।
- 12. कु वेर्ने हिन्दकर वर्ग्स्य मान्य में प्राप्त
- 18. हिमाबेंद्र व क्टाय दे से शुद्र समिव की प्राप्त ।
- 14. र्सिंश क्रेन सं व्यापाय ने से पर्वे समन् में प्राप्त वर ।
- 15. के के देवस केस विमाने प्याबद ॥

XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. नुर-नुर-वार्-विश्वविद्याखान्त्र।
- 2. ८.ट्रे.चाड्डम्बर्धे.चर्.स्.स्.स्.स्.चर

- 5. द'ने'द्रयय'य'ने'स'द्रद'सर्ह्रेन्स'से'स्म'ल्दा

- শেশুনার ইর্নির ইন্নার্নির রামার্নির রামার রামার্নির রামার্নির রামার্নির রামার্নির রামার্নির রামার্নির রা
- र स्थाश्रीश्रमाश्चाम् विद्यायास्य
- 8. ष्टा श्रीकृत्र का सेर का देने "कृट वेर सुका से ।
- 9: ध्या शेर्न ने सन द वे सम से ।
- 10. ष्ट्रा क्षेत्र स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस से क्षेत्र के ।
- 11. เพางาสณาสณาจะสานาจัฐสาสา
- 12. ଖ..चम.ଖन..सँची.ची.ଖम.सूर्य.क.मूर्य.क.मूर्य
- 14. र ५-५२ व्या मि ब्रिक् क में सुमार्से ।
- 15. दुःश्चित्रं स्त्रीत् कर्ते सुमार्से ।
- 16. र्हे हिमाधिमाधिमाधिमाधिमाधिमा

XXXIX. General Love.

Dard Text.

- 1. মাইমাইদাৰ্মা
- 2. ब्रामिट शुण्डा इस्त्रे भी माने।
- इट-तमाग्र्र-पन-इ-द-व-द-विश्विभःविभःविभः।
- 4 रदासे दे दे विद्यासी
- 5. ब्रामिट शुनि मित्र

- 6. ८.५.भूमार्ग्यम्बःभूमार्ग्यर-ज्ञाल्दा
- 7. टर्ने श्रेषाञ्चायद्र हे प्रेन्ये प्रावद्
- 8. ८१ इ.क. विया विया विष्य विष्य
- 10. ८ दे नियम के सेना सेना सेन स्थालिय हो।
- 11. ୮.५ भ्रेशन्य स्ति साध्यात्र हिंग के लिए ताला वरा
- 12. समान्यत्राम्ब्राह्मस्यान्यान्याव्या
- 13. ইই-ব্ৰুমমাৰ্শ্ৰীৰ মাজাৰু I
- 14. र.र्-र.मैराजार्स्स्याजारम्बर
- 15. बेब र्रेन मुक्य वर्षेश यह वेष्ठ वह ।
- 16. देशस्त्रास्त्रमस्त्रम्

XXXIX. General Love.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. रेज्याहिर्नरमीयम्बर्धा
- 2. वर माधुवाया ब्रेस।
- 8. क्रि.तुर्,सिट.अ.भाष्य.मी.वी विभाविभाविभा
- 4 हिंद्गीशद्यायाम्नवर्द्धन्मिश्
- 5. लियाय भ्रेयास्त्रिम मुन्ति ।

- 6. द्रभाभार्क्षमार्क्षमा
- ⁷ बरानिर्दे हिमाधिब सुका। बाहिका हिन्ना लगा
- 8. ग्रेप्ट्रिंग्ड्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रिंस्ट्रिंग्ड्रिंग्ड्रिंग्ड्रे
- o. श्चिर्यश्चित्राचेर्या
- 10. ये देशे देश लग
- 11. 4E.JE.Z.ME.Y.J. 9E1
- 12. 47.424.8.2.47.2.4.2.4.
- 18. WATT TO WETT MY THE !
- 14. की.स्ट हे हे की क्रियर मर्म कर।
 - 15. 85" 17-75-75-75-1
- 16. देशकार्याम् दूरा
- 17. विस्तर्राष्ट्रस्य क्षेत्राची ।
 - 18. अपन्ति रेगि रेगिया

XL. Dawn of Morning.

Dard Text.

- 1. वेदाशियाधीसन्दिना।
- ^{2.} ଖୁଣ-ଖୁମ୍ମ ଖୁଣ-ମୁମ୍ମ
- 8. शुक्राके रे रे रे भूगी सुर।

- ক্রমার্মর্মার্ক্রমার্ক্রমা
- 7. रक्ष:इब्राध्यय:सः स्वे स्था
- 8. ग्री.चैर.पचूची.मृ.क्ष्ट्र.लेज।
- श्चित्रां भेत्राम्याक्ष्याः स्टार्मायाः स्वाप्याः अत्याः स्वाप्याः स्वाप्यः
- 10. देवसारायाम्बेसाराईस।
- 11. सिपामप्राम्य हेशासेन्।
- 12. यर व्यम्बर से भ्रेन बेर।
- 13. WE'देर WE'दग्रर श्रेव वेर !
- 14. ঐপুর-মার্ক্রমার্ক্রবর্ণ
- 15. हीन् या दान्दाया भवावेना।
- 16. के.स्टायालुन्गोव्सळेचा।
- 17. भार्ने दायार विमा हिमासूर।
- 18. भारत बेर देशमा समिर ॥

XL. Dawn of Morning.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. ८.२८.८४.५.२.८.८मा यसमा थेव।
- 2. मानुसायदशासेत्। मानुसायदशासेत्।
- 8. ष्याब्दायादेवशम्बद्धार्यस्य

- बराबेर्नेसेन्नरेस्लिन्स्वरान्तेन्त्रित्ति।
- 5. এমা প্রদেই প্রমার ই ই ই ঈ শী প্রদা।
- 6. शुक्ष श्रेक हैं हैं यम मेन हेवा ।
- 7. शुक्रा सेसा से हे हुन येगा वरः।
 - ^{8.} ଖଣ୍ଟ-ଖଟ-ଟ୍ରିଆ-ଲ-ଟ୍ରିଆ-ଶ୍ର-୮
- 9. श्रमार्भेश से हैं या हैमा हे**3**८"।
- 10. व्यक्तास्त्रम् मुस्त्रम् स्त्रम्
- 11. विभान्दान्त्रसमास्या
- 12. \$ 2.2.2.44.5.6.
- 18. रेंद्रभार्द्राभाराकोर्ने खुप्ती

XLI. Pastoral Song.

Dard Text.

- 1. उद्भार्त्रसम्भारति देवा
- 2. जामर्स्स र्माप्ते वे सुसार्स ।
- 8. सुमार्भे सुनाहेरायान्ते।
- 4. व भेर्सिर्मिन् मुन्दिस्स्मार्स्।
- 5. सुमार्भे से दें या भे दें सूर ये रे दें भे ।
- 6. ଜ୍ୟନ୍ତି ବ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ହେବା ହୁ ।
- 7. रि.सि.स्.रि.स्यासर रहा सिस्समार्से।
- 8. नृभातुः रे श्वरा के नृहा भे सुका से ।

- म्प्रम्पर हिमायहें द्वाप व्यापाय स्था है चेर प्रमाय।
- मानुस्रायदाकुष्याब्दायाक्स्याकुर्यदादेन्।
- 6. षा. बट. ट्रश्राम् श्रेय रुपा यहे तीय ।
- 7. ष्यावदादेशकृतक्षान्वराधित्।
- नार्का.लट.के.ला.७ट.क्रूचोश.श्रेर ।
- 9. ष्याल्टादेशयोज्यादेगायदेगीय
- 10. मान्स्यायदाञ्चेष्यान्दरादयायेत्।
- 11. दे स्मा हर लिट मार्डिट स्मा मीट्रा
- 12. नार्नेरायाञ्चीदायस्यस्यारायादा
- 13. र्ज्यामिश्रामाद्र के स्थालेट सारका सुर्।।

XLI. Pastoral Song. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. र्ह्माष्ट्राल्टरहियाहेत्।
- 2. अरेश विमार्गे विमार्गेश छा व्हासी।
- श्र.खट.पर्चाटश.पर्नेचा.चा.ह्रेश।
- 4. इ.स. विमार्थे विमार्थित हे. श्र्रामा का विस्ता
- 5. ष्टाल्ट देश र शिमानी मूर्र सामग्राट हे हिंद।
- लय.र्ट्र.मर्बिट.ज.श्र्ट।
- 7. दशर्से अमेर देनि स्टिन भेजालर।
- 8. मार्चर चंदे श्रद है पर्

- 9. श्रय.जटाय.स्यायेत्यर...जू.श्रथ.सू.।
- 10. EN ঠিন ব সমন্দ শৈস্ত্রন মি
- नेवान्दरनुवासन् विस्तुमार्ज्ञा
- 12. ସଦ୍ୱ ପ୍ରୟ । ସଂକ୍ରୟ ।
- 18. বিছ'ব'মানিয়েম'ম।
 - 14. सु-दान्यह्-र-लेखिमाम्।

XLII. The Blessed Herdsman.

Dard Text.

- 1. ऍ ऍ ऍ रूप वे विकासी
- 2. किं तू"रे 'लु"ये द विष्कुम में ।
- 8. GATGE F. GATGE F. A. 25.
- 4. वु"सुद"र्लेस्स्य स्
- 5. 55"सुर हेंब बे सुझ हो।

XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Dard Text.

- 1. उत्यार् सुरा सुरार् में सुरा हो।
- 8. कू भेदमाये दुद से सुका है।

- 9. इपडर स्प्रिकेष्म वर्
- 10. वर्ळे म वहसारी दर येग्स से प्रेंद्
- 11. वु विन्यित्सारीन्यासान्।
- 12. र समानी में र य तमादर हेना से ज्याला
- 14. न्द्रारायानाक्षाद्रायाक्षाद्रा

XLII. The Blessed Herdsman. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. रामसादीसाम्प्रान्दा
- 2. न्ग्निसर्हेमायालुदेनपनुमायाखान्।
- मोर्थिंश.जट.क्रे.इ.मी.भ्रिश।
- 4. पर्टर-रामाट स्ट्रांचा खाल्टा
- व्यस्त्रम्द्रिन्निकाखान्।।

XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk: Tibetan Translation.

- 1. श्रम्नायद्शत्र्वाताया
- 2. नन्दर्भाष्ट्रवर्ष्ट्रम् न्दरम् मिर्डिक्रिं
- 8. र.म.म्हट वैम्बिक्स वटा

- क्रुवीयमाणीर सुनाविस्त्रमार्के ।
- 5. द्वायिश्वेतं समाज्यस्ये विवादिस्यार्थे।
 - 6. कामेन ५ ५५ किन कुन वेर समार्थे।
 - ⁷- ये हें तुरा श्रु डन के सुका के ।
- 8. म्बन्द्रयाध्यस्य विश्वस्य स्
 - 9. म्बर व्याप्ति विस्त्रमार्थे।
- 10. ইন্ট্রেম্বর্ম ইন্ট্রেম ইন্
- 11. मन्दरमा तुः श्री सद्या तुद्रा से सम्
- 12. यह भु बेरे वेश्वस्त्रा
- 18. स्वाहरम्बरम्बर विवादीसार्थ।
- 14. इ.इ.१७८.२.५ ज्ञानाश्वर ज्ञानाश्चर

XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Dard Text.

- 1. देन्द्रमासस्य विमित्रीस्यास्।
- 2. ये दे में में रेनेद्रेश स्त्रासी
- 8. र्किट्र-रे'लु"र्रमाधेर वेर्स्स्रमास्
- 4 र दे से यमा मेर सुद वे सुस से।
- त्र्निन्द्रीययामयायेदार्थे स्थल स्।

- 4. रे.मु.५८:सूटमट छे.लूर वे.का.बटा
- रे. मृगुन्मुश्रर्द्धः स्मान्द्रद्देन् भेष्यव्द।
 - रे.म् अ.स्.स्यायक्रादिराखाल्या
- 7. देवसार्वे सम्बद्धमान्याना
- 8. ब्रिन्स्किः क्रुंत्यत्यः ताः त्याला
- 9. लें मुक्तक र्रोट नेनिक कालर।
- 10. देवसर्वेयार्थमार्ट्याभावर।
- 11. विवसप्रेश्चित्रक्षेत्र्राट्यायावरा
- 12. देवसामयानुवन्नविनार्देरायाखान्।
- 13. वर्चोटःवर्चोटशःक्ष्मीःराङ्ग्राज्ञाक्षःबटो
- 14. कट.मीज.तपु.यट.पा.चीत्रीकार्ट्रेट.जात्म.बेट।

XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Tibetan Translation.

- रे.वेश्वादश्यमः श्रॅ्चायर्चेना चात्राविद्र।
- 2. देनसारसासरायस्यात्र्वात्र्वात्राक्राव्या
- 8. र्गोर्श्यक्र्मायानुः निमासुयायर्गायोग्यान्।
- अमाना निम्मित्स्य मान्ये स्त्राचित्रः ।
- नयः वृद्धः वृद्धः तद्वयः य त्वाः यो ।

- 6. श्रीटाटेर्नियाधीयर विश्वसाओं।
- 7. बीटादर रे सर रे मिंड विश्वस स्
- 8. गुरास्स्ररारे मिन्स्सिस्स्र

Notes.

This hymnal (Nos. XXXI-XLIV) is sung at Da, Garkunu, and the other villages of the Eastern Dards (Shina) at the time of the Bono-na festival, which is celebrated every third year. It was celebrated in 1903, and will be celebrated again in 1906. above songs were dictated by 'aBrug bkrashis, who is a tha bab and one of the principal recitors at the festival. Being a tha bab, i.e., a person, on whom the gods descend, or who becomes possessed by their spirits, he officiates as a priest at sheep-offerings and other rites of their Pre-Buddhist religion. The songs were written down and furnished with a West-Tibetan translation by Thar rayed chos aphel, who is now a Christian Catechist, but who used to be a Buddhist lama at Da and Garkunu, about seven years ago. Although he understands the language of the Eastern Dards perfeetly well, the Tibetan alphabet presented great difficulties, when applied to the foreign sounds of an Aryan language. But on the whole the orthography is tolerably accurate. Accentnated syllables are marked by two dots (theeg). I hope to edit the same songs once more with Roman transscription and a full vocabulary of all the words and forms occuring in the hymnal. The songs are called the 18 songs (glu athrungsh); but at present there appear to be only 14 of them. I suppose that in several cases (see for instance No XXXVII) several originally separate songs grew together and afterwards were taken for one single song. The word mummo. which signifies uncle at the present day (the ordinary term of address to male persons), is said to stand for 'uncle of the past' in the songs. Therefore it has to be translated by 'fore-father.' But in songs Nos. XLII-XLIV, the mummo seems to be the male Dard of the present day.

The hymnal is interesting for two reasons: (1) it contains the last remnants of Dard mythology, particularly their account of the origin of the world. The system of colours as contained in it reminds us of the Tibetan g Ling chos. (2) it contains the historical recollections of the Eastern Dards (compare No. XXXVI). They have not yet forgotten that at one time their forefathers emigrated from Gilgit, and the list of place-names shows the route of their spreading towards south-east, up the Indus-valley very well. All the villages, mentioned in the songs, are well-known places. If

- 6. २.क्.्रेटिकामूबर्टिबामुकार्यकर।
- 7. र्ये समामानमान्द्रान्यान्यान्ता
- 8. असम्बन्धानसानसन्त्रे ज्ञानिकाला

Notes.

Abstract of contents. No. XXXI. Preparations for the festival. All the provisions and flowers, required for the festival, are

ordered to be brought.

No. XXXII. Account of the origin of the world. Out of the water a meadow rose, and three mountains grew on that meadow. The names of the mountains are: The white, the red and the blue jewel-hill. On these three hills three trees grew. Their names are: The white, the blue and the red sandal-tree. Three birds grew on the three trees. Their names are: The wild eagle (on the white tree), the fowl (on the red tree), and the black Biru jolmo on the blue tree. [The three mountains and trees are probably thought to exist one on the top of the other, and thus to constitute the three worlds. Compare the mythology of the g Ling chos].

No. XXXIII. Description of a festival at Gilgit, the home of the fore-fathers of the Eastern Dards. The boys of Gilgit and Brushal, and the girls of Rashtran and Sathsil, were assembled for a dance, with the lion-king of Gilgit at the head of the dancers. Suddenly a noise was heard on the Ambiri-hill, and a herd of ibex discovered. It is described in full, how these ibex were hunted

with bow and arrow, and how the meat was distributed.

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No. XXXIV. The happy hunter is placed at the head of the dancers, carrying the horn, the skin etc. of the ibex. When he

has finished dancing, he is ordered to walk towards east.

No. XXXV. The question is asked, from whence the gods (yandring) come. It is answered that they come out of the middle of the sky, Therefore everybody puts on his best suit. [The gods are supposed to be present at the dance].

No. XXXVI. The emigration from Gilgit. The Dards went to Rong churgyud, thence to Gusur and Koarto kumar, both famous for their currants; thence to Skardogod, famous for willows; thence

they cannot be found on maps, it is due to the terrible orthography

of Indian maps.

As regards the language of the songs, it is a very mixed language. Not only are about half of the words either pure Tibetan or derived from Tibetan stems, but also the grammatical system has been adapted to a far degree to that of the Tibetan language. I think I shall not be blamed for having included the Dard hymnal in my collection of Ladakhi songs. It has been the Ladakhi dialect which has influenced the language of the Minaro-Dards (as they call themselves), and the Dard villages have been part of the Ladakhi kingdom for several centuries.

Pronunciation of the Dard texts: All letters are to be pronounced in full; for instance byun not to be pronounced jun, but byun; gra not dra, but gra. The gutturals kh and gh are denoted by Tibetan rkh and rg. German ö is expressed by c+e; slavonic

on is expressed by o. + u.

XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. न्योन्सळेचाः अधिन।
- 2. देन्स्य वैदेना कुर रेनुन।
- 8. বশু-পৃষ্ণমহ-লুহ-ই-লুব।
- 4. द्रगादासकेमा सिन्।।

XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

1. त्यन्यसायम्बि

to Shiggar or Chambroshing; thence to Kyeris chumghag, and Ghasing mantrokhar, famous for gravel; thence to Parkudda, exactly under the middle of the sky; thence to Gabis, famous for pencil-cedars, thence to Ganog, famous on account of its holy willow-tree; thence to Kyishur, the field of the gods (lha); thence to Handrangmir and Hann. When coming from Sa theil (uear Gilgit), Sanid was founded first of all.

No. XXXVII. An offering is ordered to be brought to the country of the gods (tha yul). We shall all go there! Then the fore-father (mummo) is praised as the benefactor of the people.

No. XXXVIII. The girls rise, praising their own beauty and attractions, and admonish the boys (or ancestors?) to decorate their own persons afresh and join the dance.

No. XXXIX. The good harvest in the different villages is praised. In between the cry, to show love (probably sensual love)

occurs.

No. XL. The first light of the morning appears (the festival lasts during the whole of the night). The fore-father feels cold, hungry, thirsty and tired. He is cared for.

No. XLI. The fore-father, provided with some food, takes the goats and sheep to the pasture-ground; in the evening he brings

the herds home with their stomachs filled.

No. XLII. The goats are milked; [next] morning a kid is born. No. XLIII. A shepherd-scene. Curdled milk is made and eaten.

No. XLIV. Butter is made; the sheep are thriving; the fattest rams and geldings will be killed and eaten.

XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- O God,
- Something pure, oh may it appear !
- Some happines, oh may it come to pass!
- 4. O God.

XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

Q exalted one.

- 2. र्डि. र्डि. देना ग्री. श्री. रे. र 1
- 8. र्नुन्त्रीक्षः सुमाक्षः ले भे त्।
- 4. दूबर्नेना कुंबर केंद्र देना गुःख्र था हेना।
 - 5. ব্রদাধ্যমান্তর।।

XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. न्योन्सर्केमा अधिन।
- 2. र्जुना नेना र रेशन।
- मीश्रार्च्यात्रंचाम्बरणाङ्ग्या।
 - 4. द्रमःनिः नेमाण्यः रःरे दः र जुना
 - 5. द्रगोद्-सर्केमा समित्।

XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. प्रमाश्चरमञ्जून।
- 2. 45.2.2.2.2.1
- 8. देने ह्मासितश्रमाश्री
- 4. ऍना र मुन्।
- 5. ८.इ.स.इ.स.इ.स.हेस.खे.स.लेस।
- 6. सिरमार्खनार्द्धःरमा
- 4. मिर्द त्या क्रीमना क्या के ता
- 8. ब्राह्मकोर्सिन्नाणुः सःसेनुन।
- वस्त्रीशत्रासमित्रा।

- 2. Something kind, oh may it be granted !
- 3. Mayest thou show us mercy!
- 4. We shall give thee a great offering,
- 5. O exalted one!

XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O God,
- 2. Do not let my life be endangered,
- 3. Until [I] arrive home again!
- 4. Something pure, oh may it be granted,
- 5. O God!

XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O exalted one!
- 2. Let no illness come !
- 3. Render us salvation !
- 4. Mayest thou think of it!
- 5. Morning and evening we trust in thee!
- 6. Later on in life,
- 7. Whatever [sort of] way I may find,
- Oh, mayest thou grant [there] something good!
- 9. O exalted one!

I think, I shall not be blamed for having incorporated a few Bunan songs in my collection of Ladakhi songs. Several centuries ago, Lahoul was a province of the Ladakhi kingdom, and up to the present, the dialect of Eastern Ladakh has influenced the Bunan language. Many Tibetan words have entered the Bunan language at a time when their pronunciation was fuller than at the present day (compare Jäschke, JASB, Vol. XXXIV). Such a word we have in XLVII, 2; strog represents a very ancient type of pronunciation of the word srog. Compare Lad. Grammar, laws of sound, No. 2.

XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

- P. 1. विर्ने सुमार्यदे सुमासुमा।

 मार्थ्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ सुमासुमा।

 विर्ने सेर्य स्वर्थ सेर्य स्वर्थ सेर्य सुमासुमा।

 विर्ने सेर्य स्वर्थ सेर्य स्वर्थ सेर्य स्वर्थ सेर्य स्वर्थ सेर्य स्वर्थ सेर्य सेर्
- हर सर् हैं समाद्भेर स्ट्रा ।। १ स्ट्रा मिनाश ग्रीश मध्य स्ट्रा । १ दे प्रमुद्द सर् मेना १ दे प्रमुद्द सर् मेना १ स्ट्रा मेना ग्रीश मध्य स्ट्रा । १ स्ट्रा मेना स्ट्रा मध्य स्ट्रा । १ स्ट्रा मिनाश ग्रीश मध्य स्ट्रा ।

Notes.

The Bunan pilgrim songs which constitute the bulk of Bunan native literature, are sung on pilgrimages of the Bunan people to Triloknath. Although all those songs which Rev. A. W. Heyde has collected (the above four were taken from his collection) are very short, they last the pilgrims a long way, on account of endless repetitions.

XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

P. 1. Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
You have milk [poured] in china.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I have [only] buttermilk [poured] in a cup.
Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
Your silk dress touches the ground
I am the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
And my rags touch the ground.

R. 2. Thinking, I will drink some water, I arrived at the bank of the river. The water, however, was frozen, And I did not get drinking water. The fish was frozen in the ice, And the hope of the duck was not fulfilled. ह.ज.चीर.चीर.चेर.जूट। ह.ज.चीर.चीर.चेर.चेर.जूट। ह.ज.चीर.चीर.चेर.जूट। चट.ज.ची.चीर.जूट.जूट। चट.ज.ची.चीर.जूट.जूट। चट.ज.ची.चीर.जूट.जूट। चट.ज.ची.चीर.जूट.जूट। चट.ज.ची.चीर.जूट.जूट।

ह. 4. श्रीट्राये प्रतिकार के । श्रीमाना श्रीट्राये प्रतिकार हो। श्रीमाना श्रीट्राय के प्रतिकार हो।

Notes.

"rnyilces, when used of clothes, denotes 'touching the ground with the margin'; blothag, means 'hope'; byangpa, a man from Byang thang, North-East Ladakh.

L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

ा. न्यूमः श्रेष्ट्रीयम् विशः द्वारः सुवायः । भ्यास्त्रेष्ट्रीयम् विशः द्वारः सुवायः । P. 3. Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You carried a child on your lap.
Oh, you daughter-in law of a rich Northerner,
You carried a child on your lap.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I carried a young cat on my lap.
Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You stirred tea in the churn.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing
Had to stir water in the churn.

R 4. Thinking, it will become happy and fat, They sent the lamb to the meadow. The thought, that the wolf would come, That thought did not enter their minds.

Notes.

The general idea is, that apparent happiness is not always real happiness. The parents, seeking their daughter's happiness, had married her to a rich man, without ever thinking of the wolf (the mother-in-law?).

L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

 Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal, Does not possess a great father! चिटारे दे झा चेटा सूमा या दे। स्परा केदा सेदाद सा के स्पेदा।

- त्रिशःकटः सर्वत्रसः कृत्युर्व। क्रुंस्यः रः सर्वः मीड्रः सीट्रा लेशःकटः भुः पट्टेमाः सः नश्य। चेशःकटः भुः पट्टेमाः सः नश्य।
- स्त्र के अन्य के अन्य विकास के स्त्र के अन्य के अन्य
- मानेन दित्यन सम्बद्धाः स्ट्रास्त्र ।। स्ट्रमीयाः स्ट्रमीयाश्चित्र सम्बद्धाः स्ट्रमीयाः स्ट्रमीयः स

Refrain: त्रवःत्रवःसः विमाःत्रवः त्रवःसविमा। द्वेःसदःसः विमाःत्रवः त्रवःसविमा।

Notes.

gram snyan, is probably the same as sgra snyan, guitar or violin; thso I cannot explain; bkrashis dbang rgyal means 'Happiness,... powerful king'; tse tse, a name of goats; la Ican not explain; ylsir skud, strings of a violin; pho no, = phubo nubo, elder and younger brothers; dranmo, finger; la zhal, mouth.

If the divine wood of the pencil-cedar Is not its great father, what else?

- Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang royal,
 Does not possess a little mother!
 If the strings from the goat
 Are not its little mother, what else?
- 3. Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
 Does not possess any brothers!
 If the ten fingers of my hand
 Are not its brothers, what else?
- 4. Do not think that my fiddle called bkrashis dbang rgyal! Does not possess any friends! If the sweet sounds of its own mouth Are not its friends, what else?

rain: Shab sháb ma zhíg shab sháb ma zhíg Thee sáng ma zhíg sang mól.

Notes.

This song is one of the few Tibetan songs, the metre of which is

composed of jambs.

In editing the fourth and fifth series of Ladakhi songs my edition of these songs comes to an end. I find it impossible to spend any more of my private means in an enterprise which does not pay in the least.

A. H. Francke, Khalatse, 2. IX. 03.



